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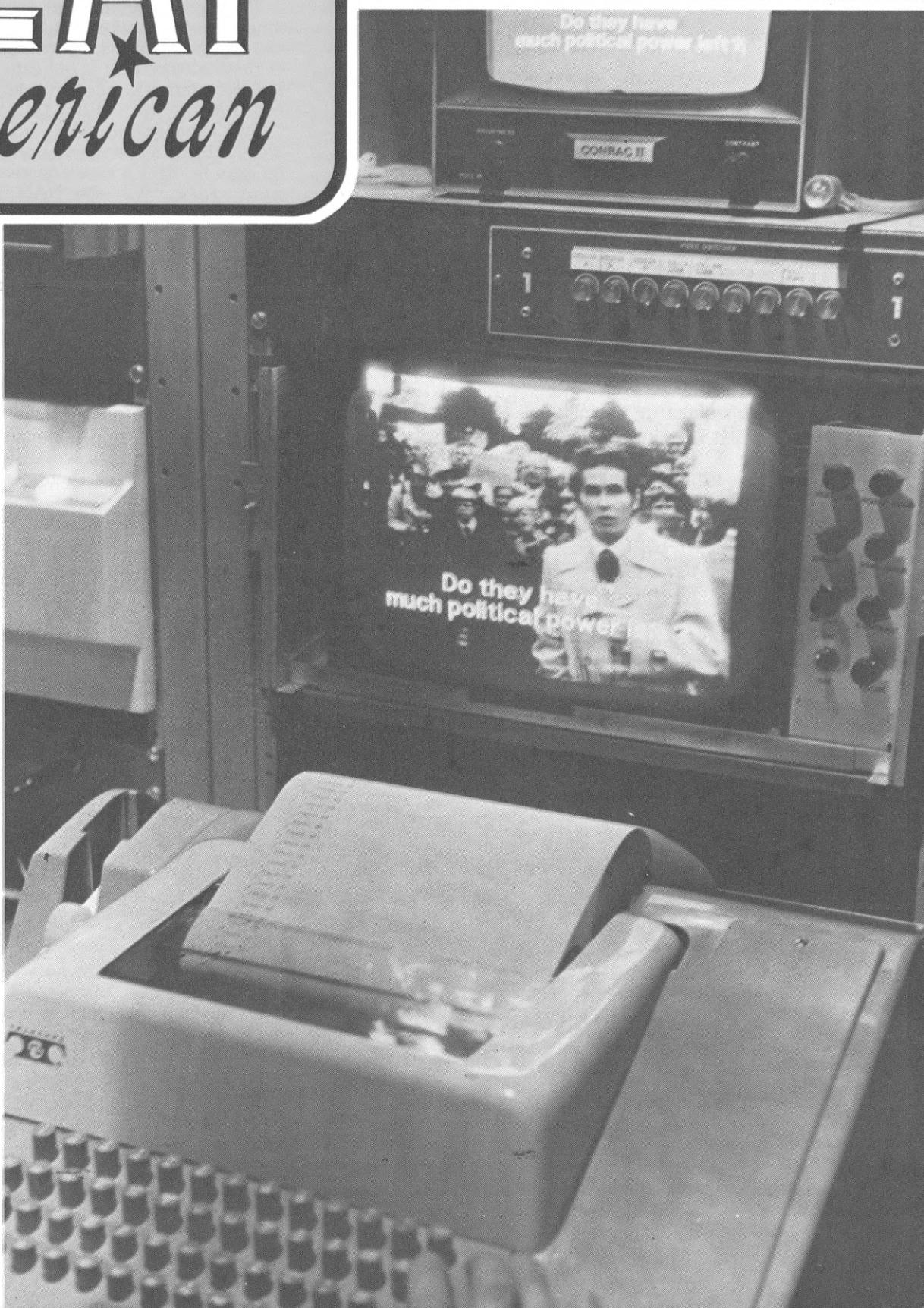
Carried By Over 100 Stations ...

THE CAPTIONED ABC EVENING NEWS

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

March  
1975

75c Per Copy



## *The Editor's Page*

## **Captioned Evening News Is GREAT**

This month's cover story concerns the Captioned ABC Evening News originating from WGBH-Boston and carried by Public Broadcasting Service and educational television stations throughout the United States —over 100 at the last count. This service is GREAT —probably the biggest boon to the deaf since teletype-writers became commonplace.

As explained in the question-and-answer feature, the time element in captioning the news is the biggest problem and results in rather late programming in the Eastern and Central Time zones. In some cities the stations showing the captioned news are not permitted to televise the ABC News while ABC local television outlets are airing their own news programs. Sometimes the Captioned Evening News gets postponed or "bumped" due to local programs having high priority.

Despite such problems, the Captioned Evening News is a godsend—not only for the ABC program content but for the “specials” beamed to the hearing impaired audience—news of the “deaf world” and announcements/discussions of timely interest. And WHBQ has a standing invitation to organizations of and for the deaf to send in suggestions or to supply material for insertion in the programs, which is possible because of the extra time in lieu of the commercials that appear in the original ABC Evening News.

Captioned Evening News funds come from the United States Office of Education's Media Services and Captioned Films. American Broadcasting Company and the PBS and other outlets are doing their part. All deserve a hearty expression of thanks and a request for continuance from the hearing impaired audience. Write those letters.

## Circulation Complaints

As is the lot of other publications, THE DEAF AMERICAN gets many complaints from subscribers, two of which predominate: 1) Delay in getting the magazine and 2) failure to get new subscriptions processed right away.

The first complaint is one of long standing and

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justified. We simply have not been able to "catch up" to the extent of getting the magazine mailed by the 20th of the month of publication. A concentrated effort is being made to cut one week off the delay with this March issue and another week with the April issue. This may be possible by going to press with thinner issues.

The second complaint is common to all monthly magazines. It takes time to process a subscription—usually two months. Payment goes to the NAD Home Office; information is fed into the computer for a label; the new label is run off and may not make the current mailing list. Other things can happen.

Still another complaint is failure to get a given issue although the subscriber is on the mailing list. It would be easy to offer a score or more possibilities as to what went wrong. We—the NAD Home Office or the Editor—inevitably send the missing issue without question provided the complainant is on the mailing list.

### A Question about News from the Past

We wonder how our readers feel about THE DEAF AMERICAN reprinting stories from the old **Silent Worker**. Over the years we have reprinted several of these features but have never been sure about reader reaction.

At this office we have most of the issues of the old **Silent Worker** from the early 1920s through the 1930s, when the magazine suspended publication. We think they contain a wealth of material of interest to all generations even though our inability to reproduce illustrations could be a major shortcoming.

Now for another request to readers: Why not send in photographs—of individuals or groups—which represent highlights of yesteryears? We promise to take extra good care of such contributions and to return them after an issue goes to press.

If enough interest is shown, we shall try to pin down a volunteer to make "News from the Past" a regular feature. Such a volunteer would preferably come from the Washington, D. C., area so as to have access to old volumes in three or more locations.

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# The Captioned ABC Evening News

## Common Questions And Accurate Answers

The Captioned ABC Evening News has been on the air for over a year now. The response from the hearing impaired audience has been enthusiastic. Many of our viewers have been interested enough to ask questions about the captioning process. These are some of the questions that are asked most often.

### WHY IS THE CAPTIONED NEWS ON SO LATE AT NIGHT?

The Caption Center first gets the news at 6:00 p.m. It takes us five full hours to prepare the captions, so the Captioned News is not ready to broadcast until 11 p.m. Eastern Time. In some areas, the Captioned News is seen later than 11:00. This happens because the local ABC News station has asked for the delay so that the Captioned ABC News and their local news are not on at the same time.

### WHY CAN'T YOU GET THE ABC NEWS EARLIER?

The news we caption is exactly the same ABC news that the hearing audience gets earlier in the evening. ABC does not produce the ABC Evening News until 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time, so we begin the captioning process as soon as we possibly can, at 6:00 p.m. E.T.

### WHY DOES IT TAKE FIVE HOURS?

News captioning is a complicated and time-consuming job. There are seven people in the Caption Center who work full-time on the news. Five of the seven work each night. These five people make audio and video tape recordings of the news; type scripts of what is said on the news; edit the scripts into captions; type the captions into the Vidifont, the machine that produces the captions; check the typing; practice timing the changes from one caption to the next; write sports, weather, updates and other important news; type that information into another machine, the Videograph... and then work as a team with the technical staff to send the Captioned News, live, to our viewers.

It takes about five hours to do all this work on an ordinary night. When there is special news (such as the President's State of the Union Address), one or two more people will be added to help in producing and captioning this special feature.

But we understand that some viewers find it hard to stay up so late for our news. We are now experimenting with a different work schedule that would make it possible for us to finish work earlier and would result in an earlier broadcast of the Captioned News. If this process is successful, we may be able to have the Captioned News on earlier.

### COULDN'T YOU PREPARE PART OF THE PROGRAM AHEAD OF TIME?

This is exactly what we do. Of course, we don't know ahead what the exact reports will be on the ABC Evening News. But we do study newspapers and bulletins to be familiar with the daily news. And

we also work ahead of time on the part of the Captioned News that the Caption Center produces on its own.

The news that we receive from ABC contains six minutes each night of commercials. Since we don't show the commercials, that gives us six free minutes a night for other information. We have used these six minutes in different ways. We can put five or six minutes together and show a long report. This was done on the night of Nixon's resignation and for our special coverage of the VIII World Winter Games. Usually, we use the time for regular services like weather and sports, as well as other features. We try to show the kind of features that deaf people enjoy and learn the most from. A "Consumer Corner" feature on how to test a new hearing aid, or a special feature on income tax deductions for the deaf or an interview with an important deaf person—these are the kinds of features we try to produce and can produce ahead of time.

### HOW LONG HAS THE CAPTION CENTER EXISTED?

We started experimenting with captions here in December of 1971. Our first captioned programs were Julia Child's "The French Chef." We captioned 26 hours worth of programs that are now in the Public Television Library.

### HOW DID THE CAPTIONED ABC EVENING NEWS START?

In January 1973, the Caption Center presented a captioned version of Richard Nixon's second inauguration speech. It was the first time we had tried to present a captioned version of a news event on the same day. It was an exciting proof to us that we could actually do a daily broadcast. And it was impressive to Dr. Malcolm J. Norwood, the Chief of the

Captioned Films and Telecommunications Branch of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped. This is the organization that funds the Caption Center activities. The Bureau funded our proposal for a nightly captioned news program, and in the middle of 1973 we began to prepare for nightly broadcasts of a captioned version of the ABC News.

### WHY IS THE SHOW CAPTIONED INSTEAD OF SIGNED?

The answer to that has as many different parts as our audience. The Captioned News serves a wide range of deaf and hearing impaired people, including people who lost their hearing late enough in life that they did not learn to sign, people who have enough hearing to use hearing aids and lip reading, deaf people whose training was oralist and deaf people who know how to sign. We feel that a captioned news program serves the widest possible audience of hearing impaired people.

Another reason captions are more appropriate than signs is that signs may vary from one part of the country to another in a way that is similar to spoken English dialects. Every signer in the country might not understand all the signs used in a signed broadcast.

We have had to use signing in the past when there was a technical breakdown in the Vidifont. The audience response to the signed program indicates that they strongly preferred captioning. In fact, people were very upset. They wrote to say that they could not understand the interpreter's dialect, or that the interpreter's hands were too far away and small, or that the signing was too fast or that they did not understand sign language at all. One woman wrote, after the caption computer had been broken for a few days, "Three days in a row—no news for me! It feels like the end of the world!" Another wrote, "It is a great disappointment to sit up so late and not be able to read the news." A man said, "Please get busy turning back (to) the captions."

### DO YOU CAPTION EVERYTHING THAT IS SAID ON THE ABC NEWS?

We caption everything that is said on the ABC News, but not always in their exact words. We felt that many deaf people and even some hearing people would have trouble reading if we captioned word for word what is said on the ABC News because reports on the ABC News are often given very quickly. So we condense the news to provide for a more comfortable reading speed, while still retaining the content of the story.

### HOW DID YOU DEVELOP THE NEWS CAPTIONING PROCESS?

Before the Captioned ABC Evening News went on the air, we experimented for three months with policies and methods



Editing the ABC Captioned Evening News at the Caption Center, WGBH-Boston.



Judy Vecchione monitoring the audio and taking notes during the original and live presentation of the ABC Evening News at WGBH in Boston.

of captioning. News captioning is a very different process from other captioning. Our production team included a language specialist/interpreter. Her experience as a teacher of the deaf and as an interpreter helped us in many ways. We began to realize the needs of a deaf audience much more clearly.

Also, a group of deaf people from the Boston community offered their time to help us. They viewed some of our first efforts at captioning the news and gave us valuable reactions. Were the captions

too fast? Could they understand the stories? Could they read everything carefully? Did they find their eyes got tired? These are some of the questions we all discussed together.

We had similar discussion groups at Gallaudet College in Washington, D. C. These people helped us to develop and shape the Captioned News format and procedure.

#### DO YOU CAPTION OTHER PROGRAMS, TOO?

Yes. Last Thanksgiving we began to

show special programs on the holidays in place of the news. We captioned "Godspell Goes to Plimoth Plantation" for Thanksgiving, "The First Signs of Wahoo" at Christmas, "Collage" on New Year's Eve, and a half-hour documentary on the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf on February 17. Other captioned specials are planned for the rest of the year.

We are also busy at the Caption Center with other special projects not related to the news. Working with San Francisco's public television station, KQED, we subtitled five Japanese films. We are now captioning 39 programs in the popular children's series "ZOOM." This involves special consideration of the problems of hearing impaired children and their reading skills.

#### HOW DO YOU DECIDE WHAT PROGRAMS TO CAPTION?

A panel of deaf people around the country has been organized to help us with the selection of these programs.

These are some of the questions that people ask us at the Caption Center. The questions make us think carefully about our work and its importance. Sometimes the questions and suggestions show us ways that we can improve the show. And, of course, it is always exciting to know that people care enough to take the trouble to write to us.

If you have a question to ask or a suggestion to make, please write to The Caption Center, WGBH-TV, 125 Western Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02134.

## Television Tips For The Deaf Performer

By MRS. JAYNE LYTLE

Department of Audiology and Speech, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.

Television is becoming increasingly important in the lives of deaf persons. Not only are we seeing deaf performers in TV plays, signed music, daytime soap operas and news programs, but we are also seeing the deaf educator, public official and private citizen on special documentary programs, discussion panels and interview shows on commercial and educational TV. Cable television will perhaps provide the most promising exposure for deaf persons. A Federal regulation requires that every cable station donate at least one channel for the public access, which means that any community organization, minority group or private individual has the right to request time on the air. Usually this service is free or has a minimal charge to pay for the cost of a TV tape. Many cable stations will teach you how to make a program and will let you borrow their video tape equipment.

Because of these widening opportunities for deaf people in television, I would like to discuss some important aspects of TV broadcasting which will make your performance effective and professional, including: audience appeal; camera and hand signals; delivery techniques; make-up and clothing; script

reading; interviewing; and special considerations for the deaf TV performer.

**I. Audience Appeal.** TV presentations are different from live audience presentation in several important ways. Probably the most obvious difference is that there is usually no immediate audience feedback to tell you if you are understood, if your humor is appreciated or if you are being accepted. Without seeing the reaction of the audience it is difficult to show appropriate expressions on your face and body. Therefore, it is important to imagine the audience's reaction and attempt response to it. Secondly, instead of establishing eye contact with many people in the audience, the TV speaker must look into the cold, unblinking eye of the camera lens. Another difference is that a live audience appreciates physical movement, such as frequent changes of body position, however, a TV audience likes a close-up view of the speaker. In this case, facial expression is more important than movement. Finally, a TV audience wants an intimate relationship with the speaker; therefore, instead of thinking that you are talking to hundreds of people in TV land, you should visualize an audience of one to four persons

gathered in front of a TV set. Imagine that they are seated 10 feet away from you. Talk quietly and intimately to them. Above all, be yourself, not some imitation of another performer.

**II. Camera and Hand Signals.** Knowing what the various camera and hand signals mean can help make your first appearance on television more relaxed and comfortable. Let's start with the camera signals. On the top of the camera is a small red light. When the light flashes on, it means that it is "on the air" or that it is the live camera. If only one camera is used, wait in "standby" position until you see the red light appear; then begin speaking unless the director has given you other directions. If two or more cameras are used, you will know which camera to look into by the red light. Usually the floor director will signal you to the "taking" or "on the air" camera.

In addition to light signals, the floor manager will often use hand signals to communicate with the performer. Knowing what a few simple hand signals mean can improve your confidence and your performance. The standby signal means to get in position, that the show is about to start. The floor manager extends his

arm above his head and with the other he points to the camera that will go on the air. To cue you that the show is on the air, he points to you or to the live camera. If you are talking too slowly or are about to run out of time, you will be given a speed up signal. This is a clockwise rotation of the arm and hand with forefinger extended. The urgency of speed up is indicated by how fast or how slowly the hand is rotated. For the slow down signal, the floor manager stretches an imaginary rubber band between his hands. The signal to wind up or finish what you are saying is usually indicated by the number of minutes or seconds left in the program. The floor manager will indicate the time with his finger or by a cue card. The cut signal which means to stop speech or action is a knife-like motion with one finger across the throat. Never move off stage at the conclusion of the program until the floor manager motions you to leave your position.

**III. Delivery Technique.** Your delivery technique includes non-verbal factors such as eye contact, facial expression, gestures and movement, as well as verbal aspects of signing, fingerspelling and voice. For announcers, speakers, master of ceremonies or hosts, it is important to establish eye contact with the on-the-air camera lens. When you change eye contact from one lens to the other, turn your head and body very smoothly from one camera to the other. If you are on the wrong camera, look down as if to collect your thoughts, then casually glance into the "hot" camera and continue talking. In interview situations eye contact should be with each other, not the camera. It is only necessary to speak to the camera at the opening and closing of the discussion, when introducing yourself to the audience, or when making a special point directly to the viewers.

Since you can't hide anything from a TV camera, be careful about your facial expressions and gestures. Try to control facial expressions revealing that you are nervous or that you made a mistake. Watch unnecessary mannerisms like rubbing your chin, pulling at an ear or scratching your head. Body movement too is an important aspect of your delivery. Generally speaking, body motions should be reduced in dimension and speed. Most often the TV performer is framed by the camera in a waist to head or shoulder to head aspect. Therefore, it would be important to keep signs close to the body rather than to use wide sweeping motions. Hands should be raised shoulder high for signing; for fingerspelling the hand position is always to the side of the head in line with the lips instead of in front of the face. Not only is the dimension of your signs important, but so is the rate of speed of manual communication. A fast rate will result in individual signs or letters of a word blending into each other in an indistinguishable mess. Both signs and fingerspelling should be ex-

ecuted with a slower rate and with more precision than you might normally use. Avoid quick unexpected changes in body position because the camera man can not always anticipate what you will do. If you stand quickly, the TV audience may get a good look at your stomach instead of your face. Cue the cameraman of your intention to stand by gradually shifting weight forward on your chair and standing slowly. Verbal cues also help, such as saying, "Now, if you'll follow me to the blackboard," before you actually stand.

Other recommendations in regard to your delivery are these: Use signs that are generally known and accepted for greater audience comprehension. Sign rather than spell whenever you can. Since TV transmission reduces the clarity of fingerspelling, the cameraman must frame the performer in a full front, waist to head position. As a result, the TV audience gets a rather static or monotonous view of the performer. Signs, however, allow for more variety in picture composition since they can be read more easily from various camera angles of the performer and distances from him.

Another consideration about your delivery is what the audience hears. If you plan to use your voice, you will be expected to use either a lavalier, lapel or hanging microphone. If you are using a lavalier or lapel microphone, keep your hands away from it, especially when signing, to avoid making the annoying sounds that result from hitting into it. Maintain the volume of your voice. Although you should not shout, a microphone cannot project your voice if you whisper or mumble. If you are using a hanging mike, suspended from the studio ceiling, you will have to project your voice even more since the mike is usually some distance above your head. It is probably best to tell the director of the program ahead of time that a lavalier or lapel microphone is the best type for a hearing impaired communicator. A final word about using a microphone. Even if you do not plan to use your voice but other performers will, remember any sound you make will be picked up: laughs, coughs, sneezes, tapping the desk with fingers or pencils, scraping chairs, scuffling feet, etc.

**IV. Make-up and Clothing.** Make-up for women should be natural. All that is needed is street make-up, lipstick and eyeliner. Try to cover blemishes and dark circles under the eyes. Both men and women should use a light powder on skin to avoid a shiny or oily appearance. Men with dark beard shadows should use a make-up foundation and a powder. The director of the TV program will probably make some suggestions about appropriate make-up. Clothes should be attractive and stylish, but not too conspicuous. Straight lines are better than boxy lines. Clothes should be comfortable and not too heavy, for under the studio lights you will become quite

warm. The color of clothing is important, especially when sign language is used. For monochrome television, solid, dark colors are best for light-skinned men and women because they frame the face and set off the hands. Lighter shades can be worn by dark-skinned men and women for the same purpose. For color television, a solid color is also best; however, you are freer in your selection of color. Avoid plaids, stripes, busy patterned clothes or shiny materials which will distract from the clarity of the manual communication.

**V. Script Reading.** Reading from a script can be deadly unless you make the presentation as conversational as possible. Here are some general guidelines: 1) Maintain as much eye contact with the audience as possible. The most important time to look at the audience is at the beginning of a new sentence or thought. Look down to read ahead as you finish the end of a phrase. 2) Always strive for natural behavior. For example, pause, think of a better word; look down as if thinking, repeat a phrase for emphasis. 3) Slide pages, never flip them. 4) Do not try to hide the fact that you are reading from a manuscript. 5) Make the script easy to read by typing and triple spacing sentences and by marking words for emphasis and places to pause.

**VI. Interviewing.** If you are asked to be the host of an interview program, it will be more effective if you understand a few simple procedures. 1) Familiarize yourself with the guest's background. 2) Be able to listen to what he is saying. 3) Remember that you are not the star of the show; your guest is the center of attraction. 4) If you get a warning to cut or wind up and the guest is talking, interrupt as politely as you can. 5) Prepare opening and closing remarks. Also, have general questions prepared. Send a copy to the guest so he can prepare his answers. 6) It is best to use 3 x 5 notecards for cue cards. Paper makes too much noise. 7) After closing the show, continue to engage in informal conversation until the director tells you are off the air.

**VI. Special Considerations.** Since most TV studio personnel have never worked with deaf performers or broadcast to a deaf audience, they will not be aware of special programming needs and requirements. You must make these clear to the producer at the time the program is being planned. Besides the considerations already presented camera angle and choice of shot is something you may need to tactfully discuss with the director. For example, when you are signing the best camera shot is a front view from waist to head. A distance shot or side view will not clearly transmit the manual language or make lipreading possible. This does not mean that a variety of shots can not be used. It simply means that when verbal communication is an essential part of your

program, it should have priority over other visual aspects. For example, suppose you are demonstrating how to do something, a medium shot with one camera can be taken of you as you explain; then a transition to another camera for a close up of demonstrating action can be used. Another way to visually present a demonstration would be to vertically split the TV screen, showing the communicator signing on one side and a close-up of the demonstration on the other.

Another alternative would be a corner insertion of an interpreter signing while the rest of the screen shows the demonstration. A second consideration is the use of interpreters on a TV program. Most hearing people do not realize that they must slow down the rate of speaking somewhat in order for a manual interpreter to keep pace. They also do not realize that the interpreter will be a few beats behind the speaker, so that reactions to what is being said will be somewhat delayed.

Placement of the interpreter is yet another factor to be considered. Usually, it is best to seat the interpreter directly across from you so that you will be able to face both the speaker and the interpreter. Sometimes the director forgets that the audience needs to see the interpreter too. If you use an interpreter to speak simultaneously while you sign, be sure he is one who is acquainted with your voice so that the interpretation is fluent and, above all, correct. Finally although the background of the staging does not have to be dull, it is best to have a more simple background when it is important for the audience to understand sign language. A glittery background will often interfere with accurate sign reception. Sometimes the special electronic or optical effects, like film or slide backgrounds or flashing images, will distract the viewers from the message. If the signed message is significant, then it is best to keep special effects to a minimum or to not use them simultaneously with verbal sign communication.

While regular television programming for the deaf may be far from a reality, there are opportunities for you as a television performer. Sometimes all it takes is a good idea presented properly to a local public or commercial broadcasting station to get a program produced. I hope this discussion of

#### DA ADVERTISING

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#### Testimony Submitted By Lester J. Waldman On Behalf Of The New York Society For The Deaf At A Public Hearing Before The President's Committee On Employment Of The Handicapped In Respect To Disabled Workers And The Economic Crisis

Carnegie International Center, New York, N. Y., February 18, 1975

My name is Lester J. Waldman. I am a member of the bar of the State of New York. I serve as counsel and director of planning for the New York Society for the Deaf, which is an agency of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

The New York Society for the Deaf—founded in 1911—is the only agency rendering generic services to the profoundly deaf community in the Greater New York area. Its professional staff provide individual and family counseling, psychological testing, tutoring, vocational and rehabilitation programs, employment placement services, as well as recreational programs. The Society is also the sponsor of Tanya Towers, a housing facility for the elderly deaf.

Our society has great interest in the matters before the committee at this hearing. Like other American institutions, we do not know whether the present economic crisis is a recession or a depression. But these descriptive words only relate to the intensity of the economic decline. The profoundly deaf know that each regressive step in such decline, brings with it for them, a lessening of vocational opportunity and an increase of severance from gainful employment. These steps in economic dislocations are matched by a corresponding series of steps related to the onset of deafness. The posteducationally deafened suffer the least; the pre-vocationally deaf are next in line and the prelingually deaf with limited or unintelligible speech are the most affected.

It must always be remembered that while total deafness is an unseen disability, those who live in the world of silence are among the most disabled.

The experience of our agency during the great Depression which ran through the 1930s, showed that when layoffs occurred the deaf were among the first to go, since they could not speak up in

broadcasting techniques will be helpful to you and that it will give you a better idea of what to expect if you are asked to appear on television. In closing, I might suggest that another means of becoming a more effective performer is to watch carefully programs produced for the deaf. Evaluate what you like or don't like about the way the program is directed or about the way the deaf performers communicate. In this way, you'll avoid making the same mistakes you see others make, and you can emulate the best in what you see. Best wishes for a successful performance.

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protest, nor were they able to plead their case. Where there were employment opportunities, they stood little chance of being hired since they could not speak in their own behalf.

During those years, our then small staff labored valiantly to find employment for the deaf and to do battle when dismissal loomed. The present economic dislocation is still too fresh for us to present this committee with substantive facts or statistical data as to its impact.

Our estimate that the effect on the disabled deaf will be less severe in the 1970s than in the prior Great Depression, is based on two sets of circumstances. The first relates to the increase in educational opportunities which this generation of profoundly deaf have experienced. The second is the enlarged scope of vocational training of the deaf which has occurred since the end of the second World War and which enables them to be better trained for work situations and better able to climb the employment ladder to more skilled jobs.

In this period of economic distress, however, one possible complication raises concern. Aware of the "Lifo" principle of "last in, first out," various ethnic, racial, women and other groups bearing the label of "minority" are seeking special consideration in this regard. It is true that having been discriminated against at the hiring gates for so long, simple justice demands that they not be dismissed en masse from the employment opportunities they have won after much struggle.

At the same time it must be remembered that disabled persons also constitute minority groups with the same struggles for so many years by them or in their behalf, for places in the job market.

In conclusion, the New York Society for the Deaf respectfully urges the President's Committee and the New York Mayor's Office for the Handicapped to redouble their efforts to promote employment for all handicapped, including the profoundly deaf. This includes, of course, procuring for them a fair share of such additional public service jobs which may be created.

We further urge these bodies to be alert to the dangers the disabled face should economic dislocation heighten and to help ensure through education and if necessary through legislation, that the disabled not become the victims of easy dismissal, even though the reasons for such dismissal be masked and hidden by devious excuses, or be falsely credited to other reasons.

The labors of so many years and by so many interested people must not be vitiated through complacency or inaction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

# Virginia Council Sponsors Conference On Affirmative Action

By LAURA-JEAN GILBERT, Director of Publications and News Service, Gallaudet College

What will affirmative action mean to handicapped workers? What role does or should business and industry take in training and employing deaf persons to become a part of their companies?

These and other related questions were behind the agenda of an all-day conference held on January 15, 1975, in Richmond by the Industry Relations Committee of the Virginia Council for the Deaf. (Raymond G. Fox, Chairman, R. Sams Smith, J. Rex Purvis, Fred P. Yates.) The conference was jointly sponsored by the Virginia Council for the Deaf and the Virginia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

The conference brought together a variety of persons: personnel and management representatives from business and industry; educators of the deaf; vocational rehabilitation representatives and Federal and state officials in what was described as "the first positive step in defining the problems confronting industry, state and those involved in training the handicapped for meeting the new Federal employment regulations by January 1976. The requirement for industry to include handicapped persons within the scope of their Affirmative Action programs presents concerns for all those responsible for positive action in the implementation of the requirement."

During the morning session, conference participants heard from a variety of legislators and administrators including the Hon. Otis L. Brown, secretary of Human Affairs of the State of Virginia:

"There are people with handicapping conditions; not handicapped people . . . Government must be responsible for diagnosis and education but the second phase of training opportunities and career selection must be joint (with business and industry) . . . Some people feel government should be the major employer of the handicapped, but I feel business and industry can take a major role here . . . Government should be the employer, either of last resort, or by the individual choice of the person involved."

Edward F. Rose, deputy executive director, the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped:

"Affirmative action has been a long time coming . . . But the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the new amendments give us, in effect, a civil rights bill for handicapped people providing a mechanism whereby the most important right (to reach one's potential) is provided handicapped individuals . . .

But none of these affirmative action plans require the hiring of handicapped people. They state that handicapped people must have the opportunity to apply and be fairly considered for employment. Twenty-two states have included handicap-

ped people in their civil rights laws and I think this movement will grow.

" . . . We need to encourage the handicapped people of this nation to speak for themselves whenever possible. They want the same rights as all other citizens. . . . We are dealing with people who are exceptional—not exceptions. We aren't asking industry to do more for them than for anyone else; we are asking that you definitely not do less."

Don W. Russell, commissioner of the Virginia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, who spoke on how VR assists industry in employing the deaf—through 1) providing diagnosis of individuals' abilities and needs, 2) training and placement programs and 3) follow-up services. He urged any employers who had questions or concerns or who wanted advice on implementing an affirmative action plan to call his office.

The Hon. Adelard L. Brault, Fairfax County representative to the Senate of Virginia. He, in effect, summed up the morning's session:

"The complexity of the problem (of hiring the handicapped)—education, vs. training, job opportunities—needs a comprehensive program of action, not more meetings. . . . There are 133,000 deaf persons in the nation's work force today, earning \$1500 less annually than their hearing counterparts. This is a serious social and economic problem.

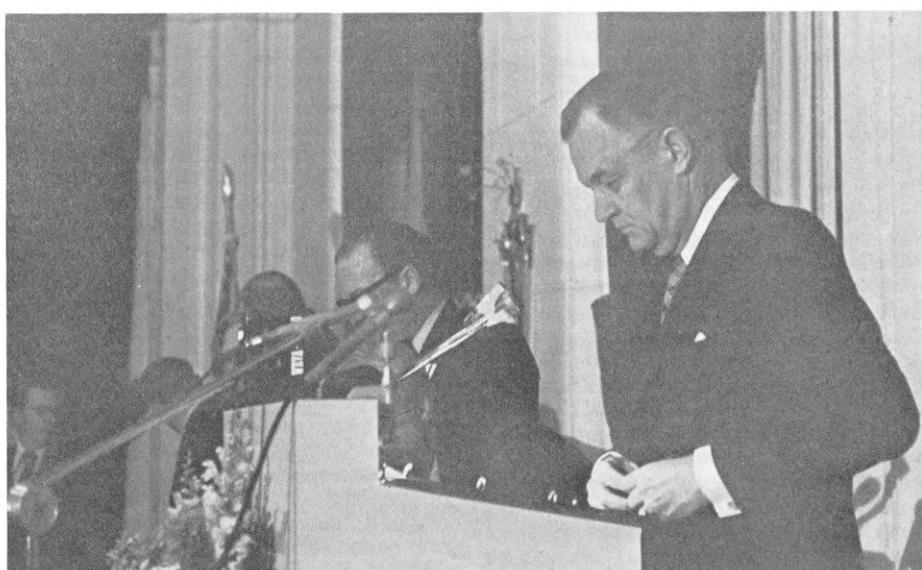
" . . . What we are after, legally, is recognition of the rights and privileges of the handicapped before the law. Some principles have emerged: The deaf person has the same rights as other human beings—1) the right to education and health care, 2) the right to economic security and em-

ployment and 3) the right to protection from exploitation and abuse and to due process of law. To move from the law to programs of action is the challenge of today."

The afternoon session of the conference was divided into two parts. First, persons representing deaf persons and programs for deaf persons spoke about training and job placement programs for the deaf. Dr. Boyce R. Williams, chief of the Office on Deafness and Communicative Disorders, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Dr. Malcolm J. Norwood, of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Dr. D. Robert Frisina, director of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf; and Mrs. Marilyn Galloway, director of Placement at Gallaudet College, were the speakers for this part of the program.

Dr. Williams pointed out that "A deaf person's limitations have little relationship to job performance, but hearing supervisors anticipate problems that may never arise." He reminded the audience that Section 503 of the VR bill covers not only hiring, but also working conditions, promotions, firing, etc. Handicapped workers who feel they have been discriminated against in any of these areas can file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor.

"Career placement," as a term today stated Mrs. Galloway, "is an anachronism. It no longer exists. The concept of a career is that it is something you will do throughout your entire life—whereas placement refers to the finding of a job—our society is too complicated for anyone in this present day and age to have one job all of their life. Anyone



GOVERNOR SPEAKING—Luncheon speaker at the Virginia Conference was Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., who said, in part, "Overcoming the handicap of impaired hearing is only a part of the problem. The real difficulty is overcoming the false impressions and the stereotyped responses that a person with any handicap so often encounters not only in his social contacts but in trying to find a job and be self-supporting and self-sufficient and give a little dignity to his individual life. I can pledge to you today, as the chief executive of this Commonwealth, that this administration is dedicated to encourage activism—the employment of the handicapped in state government and that our efforts in this respect will not diminish and, I hope, will increase."

under the age of 35 will probably change jobs every 1½ years and if you're over 35 you're likely to change jobs every three years. We not only change jobs; we change careers three to five times in our lifetime. So, we are not interested in finding people jobs, we are interested in educating hearing impaired people to go out and do this on their own."

Mrs. Galloway also spoke of the need for a national job bank which could channel jobs and handicapped people looking for jobs together. She then pointed out that getting a deaf person a job is not terribly hard; but what is difficult for the deaf person is to find himself, after five years on a job, in the same position at which he was hired, while other employees have been promoted. She urged employers who have deaf or other handicapped workers to take a look at what their advancement record for these employees has been. She encouraged lunch hour sign language classes so that others can communicate with deaf employees. Finally, she asked the employers present, "If you lose your hearing in the next few years, could your company help you? And, would they want to?"

The afternoon concluded with three speakers dealing with the overall subject of Industry Employment and Job Development for the Deaf. Frank P. Hadley, program manager of the "Training the Handicapped Project" of IBM's Federal System Division, spoke on Technology in Job Development and Training for the Handicapped, and R. P. Thistlethwaite, coordinator for the Handicapped of the Virginia Employment Commission, spoke about Employment of the Deaf in Virginia.

Yet, to this writer, the most interesting presentation in this part of the program was that made by Mrs. Catherine P. Brean, Corporate Training Director of Montgomery Ward and Co. Mrs. Brean had come to Richmond, especially to speak to this conference, from her office in Chicago.

"Not too long ago," she began, "blacks were called 'boy' and the boss called his secretary 'my girl.' . . . But, cities and bras burned and times changed. . . . Now some blacks and some women are complaining that they're not treated any more as different or unusual. . . . They must now produce and be competitive along with everyone else. . . . And behind this all is a relation to the deaf. I think they are in somewhat the same position today. I am a member of our Social Responsibility Committee at Ward's, and I made a statement about the employment of the deaf. . . . The employment people say—we don't get many requests from the deaf; we don't see too many of them. . . . There is no evidence that the handicapped are interested."

Mrs. Brean went on to explain that some time ago she convinced Ward's to install a TTY for the deaf in their

catalog house. This was widely publicized in the Chicago area—through the newspapers, on television and within the deaf community. She was convinced that not only would deaf people use the service, but also that, feeling Ward's was interested in serving the deaf community, some deaf persons might apply for employment. However, after three months of TTY operation, Ward's had only received four TTY orders. No deaf persons had applied for employment.

\* \* \*

This conference in Virginia had on its planning committee representatives from 16 major businesses and industries in the state. It was envisioned as a first step in encouraging Virginia industry to

take primary leadership in the recruiting, hiring and training of the handicapped in that state and to be a model for other states to follow. The step has been taken. The conference raised questions and gave direction—to leaders of business and industry—and to deaf persons and leaders and educators within the deaf community.

If you have further questions about the conference or are interested in pursuing what the Virginia Council has done, within your state, contact Fred P. Yates, Jr., Executive Secretary Council for the Deaf, 4915 Radford Ave., Richmond, Virginia 23230 (804) 770-6084. Article written by Laura-Jean Gilbert, director of Publications and News Service, Gallaudet College.

## VIIIth World Congress of the Deaf

Washington, D. C. July 31—August 8, 1975

"Full Citizenship for All Deaf People"

(Watch these pages for detailed information.)

## Gallaudet Library Seeks Materials

An Open Letter to Friends of Gallaudet College Library

First, the Edward Miner Gallaudet Memorial Library would like to thank everyone who has given books, periodicals and other materials to the Library. These thoughtful acts are greatly appreciated. The Gallaudet Library has one of the world's leading collections on deafness and the deaf. This collection is used for research purposes by people from all over the world. Trying to have everything possible (no matter how old or new, in what language or what pertinent area) is quite a chore, and through your generous gifts, you have helped tremendously. In fact, some valuable old materials can only be acquired through gifts. So we would like to acknowledge our debt to and thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Second, we want to ask everyone to consider giving the Library books, magazines, pictures, etc. Please do not just throw away these things. The Library can always use these materials and will appreciate **anything** (large, small, much, little, old, new, silly, serious). If you estimate the cost of these gifts, then you can deduct that cost from your income tax. Of course, you might not want to part with these things right now. Then you might make a bequest in your will or ask your family to give these things to the Library after your death. There is printed information that can be val-

uable for history and research. We just do not want anything to be thrown out, stuck away in an attic to rot, packed away, etc., and become lost to the general body of knowledge about the deaf. Please don't think something is trivial or unimportant; please send it to us.

Third, does anyone have a copy or movie of President Johnson's 1966 address at the Gallaudet College Commencement? Because this was a surprise visit, there were no official copies of his speech. Even the Johnson Library in Austin, Texas, does not have a copy. If someone took copious notes or if someone made a movie of the speech, could they please contact me? I will have a copy made and share this with the Johnson Library. Segments of the speech, angles of Mr. Fant interpreting—all these could be worked together so even bits of film might be useful.

In conclusion, thank you for all the past gifts and please do remember the Gallaudet Library in the future.

(Miss) Carolyn Jones, Associate Librarian,  
Research and Bibliography  
Edward Miner Gallaudet Memorial Library  
Gallaudet College  
7th and Fla. Ave., N.E.  
Washington, D. C. 20002

MARCH, 1975

# Fifteen Years Of Delta Masonry

By M. W. ELMER F. LONG, Grand Master

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Ancient Delta Guild Free And Accepted  
Masons of North America

Prior to the year 1960, the number of totally deaf men inducted into the solemn, secret rites of the Masonic Order could very probably be counted on the fingers of the two hands, and those few who did find their way into the **Sanctum Sanctorum** were enabled to make such progress only through the interpreting services of some hearing member of the same lodge, or through expertise in lipreading. (Parenthetically speaking very few deaf people possess the skill needed to read lips in an unlighted room or while wearing a hoodwink.)

Today, any deaf man of good moral character is eligible to receive the three degrees of Masonry from Masonic Lodges composed entirely of deaf men. The problem is not one of **communication**, as heretofore, but rather one of **transportation**.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Ancient Delta Guild, F. & A. M. of North America is an independent Grand Lodge of Masonry operating within a jurisdiction of the senses, so to speak, rather than a geographical jurisdiction. Only those men with a profound hearing impairment are accepted as candidates for the Degrees of Masonry, and the language used in the lodge room is the sign language of the deaf, of course.

The reason for the **transportation** problem is that there are only five subordinate Lodges (Blue Lodges) in existence; two are located in Los Angeles and San Francisco, in California, and others are at Wichita, Kansas; Chicago, Illinois, and Washington, D. C. It is easy to see that a deaf man in, say, Toronto, Canada, or Miami, Florida, might have transportation difficulties if he wishes to join a Delta Lodge of Masons. Unless he is wealthy, the cost of commuting to Lodge meetings might be prohibitive!

Even with the difficulties of great distances, there are isolated and lonely Delta Masons in many cities of the United States awaiting only the day when they have enough Delta Master Masons in their community to establish a lodge of their own. Progress is heart-breakingly slow and quite often the lack of contact with other Delta Masons causes their Masonic Light to grow dim with the futility of waiting.

Grand Lodge is now setting up machinery that will enable such far-off and isolated seekers after light to become a part of the great Masonic Family more speedily and with less expense. The answer is really quite simple. Instead of requiring each candidate for the Degrees of Masonry to journey to the nearest Delta Lodge to receive his degrees, it is possible, if there are enough interested parties in the same locality, for an **Occasional Lodge**

to be opened on the spot, convened solely for the purpose of conferring a given degree at a given time and place, and authorized by a Special Dispensation of the Grand Lodge. Advantages of this system are obvious: a handful of men traveling as an **Occasional Lodge** to confer a degree is less expensive than having each candidate travel individually to the parent lodge. For best results, at least 12 candidates should be ready for the Degree in order to make the **Occasional Lodge** financially feasible. Note, too, that 12 Delta Masons is the minimum number required to establish a new lodge.

Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Ancient Delta Guild, F. & A. M. of North America has no official connection with the hearing lodges of Masonry which exist in every state and in Canada although the ritual and teachings are essentially the same. It is not possible, therefore, for Delta Masons (Deaf Masons) to have visitation rights or other Fraternal Intercourse with hearing Masons, or vice versa.

This Grand Lodge meets every three years, rather than annually as with other Grand Lodges. These Grand Lodge Communications are mainly legislative in scope, acting on such questions as amendments or revisions to the constitution and bylaws, the authorization and/or approval of the various special and standing committees and their work, and the publication of such books, brochures and pamphlets as may be required for the normal functioning of the Grand Lodge and its subordinate lodges. Grand officers are elected for three-year terms, and all other officers are appointed by the Grand Master.

All Delta Master Masons are welcomed at the Grand Lodge Communications, in addition to the official representatives sent from the various subordinate lodges. Brothers are usually accompanied by their wives or friends, and while the brothers are attending to the business of the Grand Lodge, the ladies enjoy a holiday. Festivities of some kind are arranged for each evening, and such social occasions are open to the ladies and other non-Masons upon invitation.

It should be noted here that some ladies are members of **Order of Delta Eastern**

Elmer F. Long is Senior Design Engineer in the Sabreliner Engineering Department at the Los Angeles, (Calif.) aviation facility of Rockwell International Corporation. Among many articles contributed to numerous magazines and periodicals, he has contributed extensively to **The Desert News** on his special hobby of antique glass bottle collecting. His several hundreds of bottles collected lines, on shelves, the entire outside wall of his 30' garage, as well as a large section of wall on his patio-porch and numerous closets in the garage. (Reproduction privileges are granted to all publications or moral content, provided credit is given THE DEAF AMERICAN from which it was copied.)

**Star** (OES), and that the sisterhood will probably have some kind of entertainment for themselves and their friends. **Order of Delta Eastern Star** is to the hearing Order of Eastern Star what **Ancient Delta Guild, F. & A. M.** is to hearing Freemasonry.

The four-day event closes with a Grand Feast complete with speeches, awards and congratulations to the newly-elected officers. Its keynote is the dignity and decorum of the Grand Lodge Sessions highlighted by a classic example of friendship and brotherhood, combined with a happy and pleasant reunion where old friends meet and new friendships are formed.

The last Grand Communication was held in 1973 in the pleasant mid-western city of Wichita, Kansas, and the following Grand Lodge Officers were elected:

**Grand Master:** Most Worshipful Elmer F. Long, Manhattan Beach, Calif. Elmer F. Long, a 1943 graduate of Gallaudet College, served as Master of Los Angeles Lodge No. 1 and has since held the post of Grand Secretary, Deputy Grand Master. Upon the death of the late M. W. Francis J. Roberts, he assumed the duties of Acting Grand Master. He was elected to the same office of Grand Master in his own right in 1973. In private life the Grand Master is a Senior Design Engineer with Rockwell International Corp., where he has been employed for the last 28 years.

**Deputy Grand Master:** Right Worshipful Earl C. Norton, Pleasant Hill, Calif. Earl C. Norton was graduated from Gallaudet College in 1935, is a Charter Member and Past Master of Golden Gate Lodge No. 2, San Francisco, and besides being one of the founders of his Blue Lodge, he has held the offices of Grand Lecturer and Grand Senior Warden, and has served on the Jurisprudence Committee. He holds the 34th Degree in the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf and has served on the Board of Directors of the California Association of the Deaf. By occupation he is a photographer, and has been employed for 23 years by Herrington-Olsen Photography in Oakland, Calif.

**Grand Senior Warden:** Right Worshipful William G. Doonan, Wichita, Kansas. William G. Doonan, Past Master of Wichita Lodge No. 3, is one of the oldest members of that lodge, and has held virtually every elective office. In addition he has served as Grand Junior Warden, and was Chairman of the Host Committee for the Wichita Grand Communication of 1973. Bill Doonan has always been active in Wichita deaf affairs and holds the 34th Degree in the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.



M. W. GRAND LODGE, ANCIENT DELTA GUILD, F. & A. M. of N. AMER. OFFICERS—ELECTIVE: (sitting, left to right) R. W. Herbert L. Goodwin, Grand Junior Warden, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet Lodge No. 5, Washington, D.C.; R. W. Earl C. Norton, Deputy Grand Master, Golden Gate Lodge No. 2, San Francisco, Calif.; M. W. Elmer F. Long, Grand Master, Los Angeles Lodge No. 1, Los Angeles, Calif.; R. W. William G. Doonan, Grand Senior Warden, Wichita Lodge No. 3, Wichita, Kansas; R. W. Joseph C. Lacey, Jr., Grand Treasurer, Lodge No. 2; R. W. Ray F. Stallo, Grand Secretary, Lodge No. 1. APPOINTIVE: (standing, left to right) V. W. Francis E. Sraek, Grand Historian, Lodge No. 3; V. W. Jerry W. Crabb, Grand Senior Deacon, Lodge No. 3; V. W. Earl A. Nelson, Grand Junior Deacon, Fort Dearborn Lodge No. 4, Chicago, Illinois; V. W. Noble G. Powers, Grand Marshall, Lodge No. 5; M. W. J. Duncan Fea, Past Grand Master (not an appointive office), Lodge No. 1; V. W. John H. Rabb, Grand Chaplain, Lodge No. 1; V. W. Gordon W. Rice (deceased), Grand Senior Steward, Lodge No. 4; V. W. Leo L. Smith, Grand Junior Steward, Lodge No. 3; V. W. J. Raymond Baker, Grand Tiler, Lodge No. 5.

He operates the Doonan Electric Company, in Wichita—a family business.

**Grand Junior Warden:** Right Worshipful Herbert L. Goodwin, Falls Church, Va. Herbert L. Goodwin, Past Master Hopkins Gallaudet Lodge No. 5, was educated at Gallaudet College and in addition to having held practically all offices in his lodge, has also held the office of Grand Senior Deacon. He is currently the Chairman of the Host Committee charged with staging the Grand Lodge Communication of 1976 in Alexandria, Va., which will be tied in closely with the Spirit of '76 Bicentennial Celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. In private life, Bro. Goodwin is a printer by night, and for many years has operated a farm in his "spare" time at Chantilly, Va. He founded Goodwin Land and Development Corp. (now in the process of dissolution without loss to any shareholder) and is a representative of the Virginia Association of the Deaf on the Board of the Virginia Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. He serves on the Evaluation Board of the latter which grades proficiency in manual communication of members.

**Grand Treasurer:** Right Worshipful Joseph C. Lacey, Jr., Sacramento, Calif. Joseph C. Lacey, Jr., studied Engineering at Heald's College in San Francisco

and has held the post of Grand Treasurer since 1965. Bro. Lacey's greatest contribution has been in the realm of finance, but he has also been responsible for the art work and publishing of the **Delta Mason**, the official organ of Grand Lodge, for many years. He is a Past Master of Golden Gate Lodge No. 2 in San Francisco. At the time of his recent retirement he was a supervisor with the California State Highways where he had been employed for many years.

**Grand Secretary:** Right Worshipful Ray F. Stallo, Colton, Calif. Now in his second term as Grand Secretary, Bro. Ray F. Stallo, Past Master of Los Angeles Lodge No. 1, is still one of the most active members of that lodge. He chaired the Host Committee for the Grand Communication of 1970 in Los Angeles, and still performs yeoman service in publishing the Grand Lodge NEWSLETTER and handling most other printing chores. Bro. Stallo is a retired printer and was foreman of Burke's Printing Co. in San Francisco, Calif., for 23 years prior to his retirement in 1973.

Officers appointed by the Grand Master are:

**Grand Chaplain:** Very Worshipful John H. Rabb, P. M., Whittier, Calif.

**Grand Lecturer:** Most Worshipful J. Duncan Fea, P. G. M., Sacramento, Calif.

**Grand Marshal:** Very Worshipful Noble G. Powers, P. M., Washington, D. C.

**Grand Historian:** Very Worshipful Francis E. Sraek, P. M., Wichita, Kas.

**\*Grand Senior Steward:** Very Worshipful Jerry Crabb, P. M., Wichita, Kas.

**Grand Junior Deacon:** Very Worshipful Earl A. Nelson, P. M., Chicago, Ill.

**Grand Senior Steward:** Very Worshipful Gordon M. Rice, P. M., Chicago, Ill.

**Grand Junior Steward:** Very Worshipful Leo L. Smith, P. M., Wichita, Kas.

**Grand Tyler:** Very Worshipful J. Raymond Baker, P. M., Alexandria, Va.

(\*Bro. Rice passed away since the election in 1973 and the office is unfilled.)

As may be seen, the officers selected to lead the Grand Lodge are representative of the more able leaders in the deaf world, on both a national and local level, who are qualified to work with both the hearing and the deaf. It has been said that an organization may be judged by its officers; the Grand Officers of Ancient Delta Guild, F. & A. M. of North America have been proven in the crucible of time.

The next Triennial Grand Communication will be held in Alexandria, Va., June 26-29, 1976, and plans are already well formulated. While it is not intended to provide a "Carnival" or "National Con-

vention" atmosphere, nevertheless it will be a pleasing and even exciting event where Delta Masons and their ladies may simultaneously share in the Grand Lodge activities and celebrate the National Bicentennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in historic Alexandria. All Delta Masons and their wives, friends and well-wishers are welcome at all social events. Only Delta Masons themselves may attend the actual Grand Lodge Sessions.

Freemasonry is not a "church" or "religion," contrary to what many un-

informed people may believe. Nor is it a "secret society" in the true sense of the word. A true secret society does not make public the names of its members or officers, and does not divulge to outsiders its true purpose and meaning. Masonry has been described as a "society with secrets," but it is no secret that the single primary requirement for membership is an avowed belief in a Supreme Being. Every meeting is opened and closed with prayer to the Deity. This, then, is the only resemblance to a church service or a religion.

The secret or esoteric work of Masonry consists of the methods used in teaching the tenets of the craft through a system of allegory and symbolism. These teachings are, simply put, a set of rules for personal conduct in life that may result in the highest possible development of man as an entity, which includes the three-sided (Delta) aspects of mind, body and soul.

Participation in the mysteries of Freemasonry is now a reality for the non-hearing, due to the unflagging labor of these dedicated men. As more and more deaf men realize the availability of Delta Masonry, that fraternity will wield more and more influence on the deaf world, both morally and socially.

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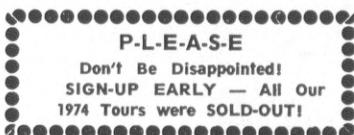
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## National Conference Scheduled On Computing Careers For Deaf

A national conference on "Computing Careers for Deaf People" will be held April 28-29, 1975, just outside Washington, D.C. (Twin Bridges Marriott Motor Hotel). To be discussed are the education, training, placement and employment aspects of computing careers for deaf people.

Attending will be educators and guidance and placement counselors serving secondary and postsecondary deaf students, rehabilitation counselors and personnel and data processing managers from industry and government. Other interested persons are also welcome.

Speakers have been invited from all over the United States based on exceptional competence and current involvement. They come from the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Gallaudet College and other educational institutions serving the deaf; from Federal and state agencies; and from business and government organizations that employ deaf people in their data processing functions. Audience participation will be encouraged.

This conference is sponsored by the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) Special Interest Group on Computers and the Physically Handicapped (SIGCAPH). Additional technical and financial support will be provided by interested commercial firms and government departments.

Direct all inquiries to the conference chairman:

Dr. Steven L. Jamison, ACM/SIGCAPH  
Vice Chairman for the Deaf  
1501 California Avenue  
Palo Alto, California 94304

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### A USEFUL LANGUAGE

It seems strange that the deaf sign language has not come into more general use in a polite society. It would be so handy at dinner parties for the man who wants to talk with his mouth full.—Lowell Citizen, DMJ (1882)

Nine countries participated in this event. The international chess association of the deaf also had a meeting there. Bulgaria won first place. President is Oskar Punschke, West Germany.

Unesco—The Unesco Courier (Vol. 27, March 1974) was dedicated to the handicapped. Several pages contained articles and photos about the deaf.

Sweden—The Royal Board of Education has agreed to appoint deaf persons to the boards of schools for the deaf in Sweden. So far three deaf persons have been nominated alternate members to the boards of three schools for the deaf.

### Sports Results

Soccer: Denmark-Sweden, 6-3; Denmark-Norway, 3-0; Sweden-Norway, 3-0.

Shooting: 60m Shooting—1. Ikola, Finland, 579 points; 2. Pera, Finland, 573 points.

3x20 Shooting: 1. Lundwall, Sweden, 544 points; 2. Johansson, Sweden, 518 points.

New World Record: Ewa Wimneus, Sweden 26.25.5 in 1,500m swimming.

# The SAID In The Philippines

By Carl A. Argila

Executive Director, Southeast Asian Institute for the Deaf (S.A.I.D., Inc.)

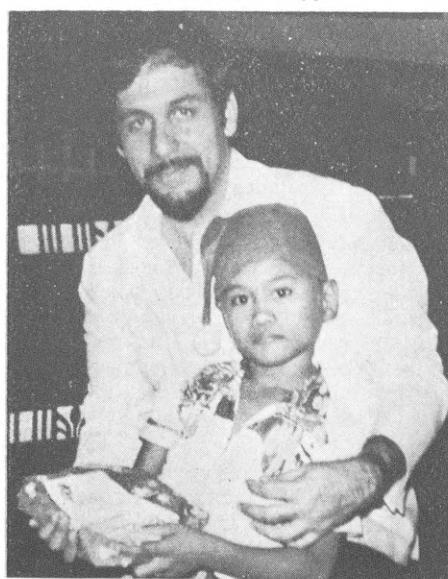
Makati, Rizal, Philippines

Author's Note: Faithful DEAF AMERICAN readers who have followed our articles in these pages over the years have probably wondered what ever happened to your battle-scarred reporter. We would like to present in this short article a progress report of our efforts to spread total communication "in our little corner of the world," and to introduce DA readers to "The SAID"—a development which the deaf of America can be justly proud.

## The Philippines

The Philippines is a land of contradictions. Four hundred years of exposure to the "elitist" education of the Spanish colonizers followed by 50 years of exposure to the American concept of universal education produced an educational system which boasts of a schoolhouse in every barrio; one of the highest literacy rates in all of Asia; and for which per capita enrollment in higher education is second only to the United States (followed by Israel, Australia, Japan and Sweden; Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1968). Yet economically, socially and demographically the Philippines is aligned with the developing countries. In a country which does not grow enough rice to feed itself; in a country whose only bumper crop is the annual crop of doctors and lawyers (Did you know, for example, that more Filipino doctors practice in the United States than any other alien group?)—in such a country it is easy for a minority group, like the deaf, to get "pushed aside" in the hustle and bustle of trying to keep up with a myriad of problems.

But the deaf of the Philippines are indeed more fortunate than many of their neighbors. What is believed to be the first "special education" introduced in all of Asia was the school for the deaf started by the American educator Dr. Delia Delight Rice in Manila in 1907. (See "Land of the Morning, Child of the Sun



The author poses with his adopted son, Cecilo, one of S. A. I. D.'s first students.

Returning," The DEAF AMERICAN, December 1970.) Until World War II this school produced a small number of well-educated graduates; these graduates are still the leaders of the Philippine deaf community today. After the war, however, the school of Dr. Rice, now known as the Philippine National School for the Deaf (PNSD), switched to the "pure oral" method; today the average high school graduate of the PNSD, the country's only government school for the deaf, is functionally illiterate, having less than a Grade Two reading level.

The Philippines' only association for the deaf, the Philippine Association of the Deaf (PAD), is operated by hearing persons outside of the field of deafness. They operate a unique and well-known "coffee shop of the deaf" which employs a large

number of deaf persons who otherwise would have no means of livelihood (See "The Happy-Sad Anniversary of the PAD," The DEAF AMERICAN, January 1974.) Though this coffee shop has been a source of frustration to many who feel that it portrays the deaf as menial laborers—it was at this very coffee shop on 31 July 1970 that the deaf first communicated by telephone across the Pacific when PAD Vice President Richard West exchanged TTY greetings with NAD president Robert Lankenau (See again "Land of the Morning, Child of the Sun Returning.")

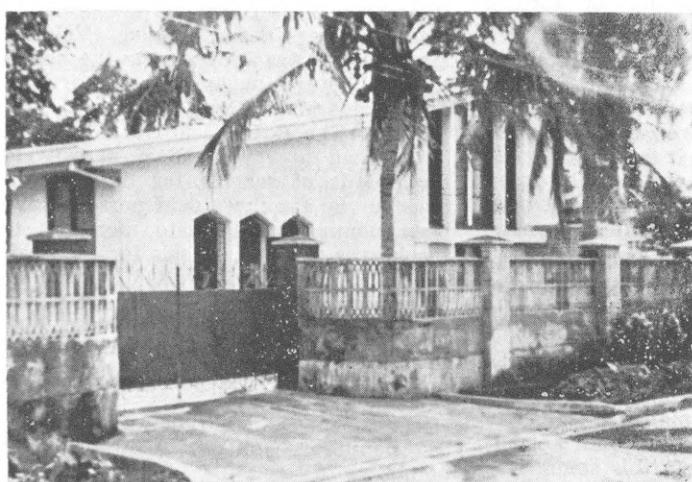
The Philippines is indeed a land of contradictions—to bring the deaf of the Philippines to full first class citizenship the deaf need a messiah and that messiah is **education**.

## A Star in the West

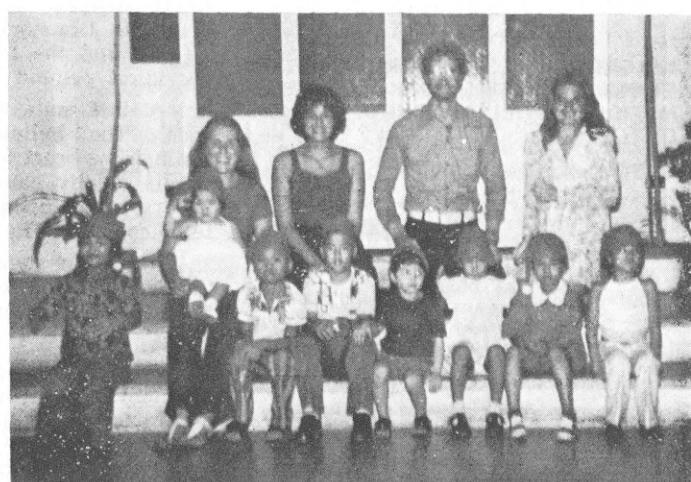
The Wise Men of old looked to the Star in the east for their Messiah, we looked to a star of our own—a star in the west! And an ironic star!

Frances M. Parsons, now a professor at Gallaudet College, spent her early years in Tahiti. Shortly after her return to the United States she was tutored by our own Dr. Rice. She used to revel in the stories Dr. Rice told her of the Philippines. Perhaps this is why Frances was particularly interested when she first read our articles about the Philippines. Frances first wrote to us in March of 1972—what an inspiration it was to hear her encouraging words and receive her support. Our letters volleyed back and forth across the Pacific for two more years until finally, in May 1974, our star arrived!

For years we had preached that total communication was the answer to unravelling the mess our educational program for the deaf was in. But we are hearing and can't speak with authority. Now, here was a woman who was born deaf, did not



Left: Quezon City's United Community Church is the temporary home for the Model School classes of the S. A. I. D., Inc. Right: Model School teachers and students pose after their first Christmas program.





Left: Peace Corps volunteer Daisy Slagle and her young ward, Jennifer Lim. Although only two years old, Jennifer attends classes daily and is developing communication at a pace comparable with her hearing peers. Right: Another Peace Corps volunteer, Pauline Spanbauer, uses Signed English with this group of older children. Pauline, who has good residual hearing, also conducts the speech training sessions.

learn to speak until she was 10 years old, a college professor who spoke more eloquently than those who were telling us that "sign language will ruin your deaf child," "if deaf children use sign language they will never learn to speak," etc. A week long seminar at Manila's prestigious De La Salle College was jam-packed every night with parents who couldn't believe their eyes and their ears! Teachers and officials from the government school for the deaf boycotted us—but it was no use—the parents were fired up and, as one educator has said, "Hell knows no fury like the wrath of an irate parent!" The parents demanded: Why aren't our children like her? Why weren't we told about total communication? Why were we lied to for so many years?

Our star soon flew away to spread the word to other lands—but out of the fire she kindled was born the "SAID"—The Southeast Asian Institute for the Deaf (S.A.I.D.), Inc., a group dedicated to improving the lot of the deaf not only in the Philippines but throughout all of Southeast Asia. We hope that someday our star will return to see the fruits of her labor—how ironic indeed that Dr. Rice's former student, author of **Sound of the Stars**, should someday return to restore the work of her mentor.

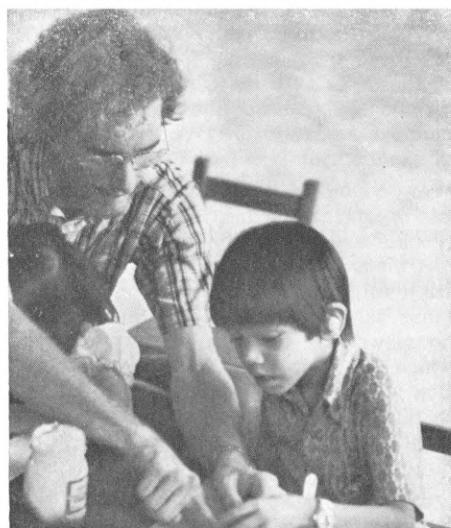
### Enters The Peace Corps

One of the first projects of the S.A.I.D., Inc., was the establishment of a model school patterned after the Kendall Demonstration School at Gallaudet College. Since the few schools for the deaf in Southeast Asia are mostly oral (there are a couple of "manual" schools here and there) the S.A.I.D., Inc., a model school would be the first truly total communication school since it would combine electronic equipment for oral training with Signed English for language training. This model school could not be staffed by our local teachers because of their lack of experience. Only one "TC" training program for teachers of the deaf exists in the Philippines (See "Dateline: Philippines—Summer 1973," The DEAF AMERICAN, July-August 1973.) We also felt that our

teachers should be deaf as they would have a great deal more understanding of the problems of the deaf. Obviously we could not turn to our local deaf community.

We turned once again to our deaf friends abroad—in particular we felt that concerned, socially aware Gallaudet students would be interested in spending some of their time with us to help improve education of their deaf brothers and sisters across the sea. Most students, of course, would be limited in their finances to pay for transportation halfway around the world. The answer was found with the cooperation of the United States Peace Corps/Philippines which agreed to sponsor the travel of two volunteers for the first year of our model school program.

Our first two Peace Corps volunteers, Daisy Slagle and Pauline Spanbauer, arrived and together with two independent volunteers, Linda Cox and Guy Vollmar (our head teacher), have established the first class of the model school. Classes are held in borrowed space from United Community Church, thanks to the generous support of their pastor, Bishop Enrique



Head Teacher Guy Vollmar conducts a work-play session for older children. A psychology major at Gallaudet, Guy is one of the S. A. I. D.'s independent volunteers, having paid his own transportation to the Philippines to work with our deaf children.



Soprepena, whose great-grandson, Enrique Soprepena IV, was one of our first students.

Though with only a few weeks of practice, our first class presented their first Christmas program—and it was an academy award presentation! Certainly the finest Christmas present our parents could have had—a Christmas filled with hope for the future of their deaf children.

### A Regional Center

It is envisioned that S.A.I.D., Inc., will become a regional center for education of the deaf. Folks have asked us why.

Well, first of all, since we have the first total communication school in Southeast Asia—the first such school outside of the United States staffed entirely by Gallaudet graduates—we feel that we have a commitment to improve education of the deaf throughout our region—not just in the Philippines. But the answer must go deeper than that. We recently visited all of the schools and associations of the deaf in Southeast Asia and found that the deaf of the Philippines, though pretty badly off, were no worse than average.

In some of the more advanced countries, such as Singapore and Hong Kong, the deaf have good opportunities but have been shackled by the bonds of oralism too long. A good case study would be Singapore which has had an educational program for the deaf for only the past 25 years. They developed two simultaneous programs, a Chinese language program which was pure manual and an English language program which was pure oral. The better students were channeled into the oral program (particularly those who could afford to purchase hearing aids) and the other students were channeled into the manual program. Results: Twenty years later only three Singaporeans have ever attended Gallaudet College—all three were from the manual program. In fact the students from the manual program, who had to learn English as a second language, outperformed the students in the oral program who had learned English as a first language! One of these students,



**THREE KINGS**—Cecilio Argila, Eric Sobrepeña and Gerry Dulalia (left to right) point to the Star while Angel Jennifer Lim looks on. With only a few weeks practice, Model School students put on an "Academy Award" presentation.

Chin-Heng Lim, now studying at Gallaudet, will join us next year for training in our Model School before he returns to Singapore.

In some of the poorer countries the situation is considerably more bleak. In Burma, for example, (a country which doesn't even have a television station) there is a small oral school in Rangoon, but no opportunities for the deaf in the provinces. In Laos there is not even a school or classes for the deaf!

It would be most difficult for countries like these to establish a program in total communication "from scratch." Poor countries cannot justify expenditures for "special education" when the masses are not even given minimal education. A regional center pools together the resources of several countries and many individuals to assist the poor country in establishing a program for their deaf. International pressure often makes poor countries realize that the deaf population in their country are a valuable resource which cannot be wasted—a resource which can be a potent force in national development. This, of course, is an area in which a regional center can be valuable.

Another area is the development of educational materials which would be impractical on a school-by-school or even country-by-country basis. Combining specialists from several countries can result in materials for education of the deaf far superior than that which would be developed by any single individual in any one country.

Perhaps the most important reason for the establishment of a regional center for education of the deaf is the old adage, "United we stand, divided we fall." In talking to our neighbors in Southeast Asia we were struck by how little we know of each other's work. Our friends in Malaysia knew more about education of the deaf in England than they knew about in the Philippines (even though our borders touch) and we knew more about education of the deaf in America than we did about Malaysia! As we said, it is easy for the deaf to get "pushed aside" in developing countries—and only a united effort by all of the deaf can stand up against the pressures of individual problems in an individual country.

## Why the Philippines?

The next question folks ask is "Why the Philippines?" to which we reply "Why not!"

Historically the Philippines has been in the forefront of education of the deaf. The Philippines is a society in which education is valued very highly. A farmer would sell his last workhorse to send his son to college. What better environment for an educational center?

Geographically, the Philippines is the gateway to Southeast Asia, no more than two hours flying time to most capitals and at the crossroads of international airline routes from Europe, Australia and the United States.

Socially the Philippines is a most hospitable country. Filipinos are bilingual and English, the lingua franca of Southeast Asia, is spoken everywhere.

Politically, the Philippines is experiencing a period of stability and growth under the charismatic leadership of President Marcos and the establishment of his "New Society." Many recall those "thrilling days of yesteryear" when Manila was a wide-open town and people openly toted guns—those days ended with the proclamation of martial law in 1972—never to return.

Economically, the Philippines is still one of the best bargains around. Where else could a visiting scholar get room, board, transportation, books, clothes, laundry and all other necessities (including a fair

amount of entertainment) for less than \$100 a month? Or less than \$50 a month if he wants to "rough it" a bit. The availability of highly trained professionals at very low cost makes the Philippines an ideal location for an educational center—and low cost Philippine electronic components enable us to build "home-made" electronic equipment for speech training at a fraction of the cost of imported units!

Why the Philippines? Where else!

## Write the SAID

The American deaf can indeed be proud of their representatives in the Philippines. The pioneers who have given up the comforts and luxuries of life in a developed country to share their talents, abilities, skills and education with us. The American deaf can be justly proud of our star—their star—Frances Parsons.

What the future holds, we don't know. But if you'd like to be a part of our future—if you can share your concern for your deaf brothers and sisters across the Pacific, write to us. Memberships are available in the SAID—if you are willing to spend two years of your life so that some of our deaf children can have a life of their own, write to us—applications for volunteers are now being taken. Write to the SAID:

S.A.I.D., Inc.  
P. O. Box 1963  
Commercial Center Post Office  
Makati, Rizal, Philippines

## Southeast Asian Institute For The Deaf, Inc. (Formerly Total Communication Foundation—1974-1999)

Prepared by PROFESSOR CARL ARGILA, Executive Director

### Introduction

It has been said that educators tend to be reactionaries rather than planners. Certainly an educator in the field of education of the deaf would be tempted to be very reactionary in view of the current state of education of the deaf today. The Total Communication Foundation, Inc., a private non-profit Philippine corporation, has been established "for the education of the deaf." In these pages we wish to present the plans of the Total Communication Foundation for their first 25 years of existence.

Any viable set of plans for an educational organization must of necessity be flexible and constantly in a state of flux. Yet plans are necessary if we are to realize the full potential of our resources. The plans set forth here should therefore not be viewed as a rigid framework within which the Total Communication Foundation will be restricted but rather a guide to be followed, a "snapshot," at one instant of time, which shows the future direction of the Total Communication Foundation.

### Background

Dr. Delight Rice, an American educator, established the first educational program for the deaf in the Philippines in

1907. Since Dr. Rice's parents were deaf she had a great deal of understanding of the problems involved in education of the deaf; her school produced a small number of high quality graduates up to the time that World War II broke out.

After World War II the school for the deaf was placed under Filipino administration; newly-trained educators introduced the "pure oral" method. The "pure oral" method requires deaf children to develop a first language of lipreading and speech and forbids the use of sign language which was used by Dr. Rice.

Numerous research studies have shown that the "pure oral" method is ineffective in education of the deaf. Many schools for the deaf outside the Philippines are switching to total communication in which the deaf child acquires signed English and fingerspelling as a first language and then develops speech and lipreading skills after he has an established language base.

Today there is only one government school for the deaf in the Philippines. Of the estimated 100,000 to 250,000 deaf children in the Philippines only those located in the greater Manila area have some means of education available. A recent study has shown that the average high



**HISTORIC AGREEMENT INKED**—The Southeast Asian Institute for the Deaf, Inc.\* (S.A.I.D.), and the United States Peace Corps recently executed an agreement assigning the first Deaf Peace Corps Volunteers to teach in the Philippines. Seated, left to right: Melvin Beetle, Training Officer of the Peace Corps, Dr. Barry Divine, Peace Corps Directors, Ruben P. Bonoan, S.A.I.D. Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Prof. Carl Argila, S.A.I.D. Executive Director, and Guy Vollmar, head teacher. Standing, left to right: Misses Linda Cox, Daisy Mae Slagle and Pauline Spanbauer. The last four are all deaf volunteers and graduates of Gallaudet College. One of the projects of the Institute is a model school at 2 La Trinidad St., Quezon City. Deaf children under five years of age are accepted. No tuition fees are required. (\*Formerly Total Communication Foundation, Inc.)

school graduate of the government school for the deaf has less than a second grade reading level.

It is in this environment of poor and non-existing facilities available for educational of the deaf that the Total Communication Foundation has been established.

#### The Goals of the Foundation

Though the Total Communication Foundation has been established "for the education of the deaf," it cannot hope to make available education to every deaf child in the Philippines; this ultimately is the responsibility of the government. What the Total Communication Foundation does intend to do is threefold:

#### PROJECTS

#### INTERFACE

#### MODEL SCHOOL

The bulk of the Foundation's resources (75%) will be spent on the establishment of a model school for the deaf. This model school will not only be a demonstration school in that it will utilize the latest techniques and equipment available for the education of the deaf, but it will also be a training ground for teachers who are specializing in education of the deaf; these teachers will then staff the other schools for the deaf throughout the Philippines. The model school will be described in more detail below.

"Projects," requiring about 20% of the Foundation resources, will be a variety of selected and specialized projects related to education of the deaf. These will include research development and promulgation of new information and techniques an information service for parents, doctors and hospitals; a public information program; interpreter training; and any projects which relate directly or indirectly to education of the deaf. One of the most critical projects to be undertaken will be a census of deaf individuals in the Philippines.

A small (5%) but significant activity of the Foundation will be to provide an interface with government and private organizations and agencies concerned with the deaf both here and abroad. Initially the Foundation hopes to establish a Southeast Asian Conference of Educators of the Deaf (SACED) for the mutual exchange of information and to provide a unified front for seeking support for education of the deaf in Southeast Asia.

LOUIE J. FANT, JR.

performs these motion pictures beautifully  
in American Sign Language

NOAH - 20 min.

DAVID AND GOLIATH - 20 min.

ABRAHAM AND ISAAC - 20 min.

JOSEPH (part 1) - 30 min.

JOSEPH (part 2) - 30 min.

MOSES - 45 min.

THE CHRISTMAS STORY - 20 min.

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#### The Model School

The model school, which represents the greatest outlay of the Foundation's resources, will be a tripartite project:

MODEL	GRADUATE	GRADE
SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL

#### TOTAL COMMUNICATION FOUNDATION

The Total Communication Foundation provides the facilities, funds and faculty for the model school and performs the overall administration.

An established and government approved private grade school (currently the grade school of De La Salle College) will provide the curriculum, evaluate the faculty and academic performance of the students, provide diplomas for the graduate and advise the Total Communication Foundation on academic matters.

An established graduate school (currently the graduate school of the De La Salle College) will provide trainees who have completed an education of the deaf curriculum; provide education of the deaf classes and signed English classes for graduate school credit; issue certificates of completion for training associated with the education of the deaf program; and provide consultation in educational technology.

The model school will accept applications for admission only for children who were born profoundly deaf or who became profoundly deaf before the age of two; no hard of hearing or postlingually deafened student will be accepted since such children could effectively be integrated into hearing classes. Furthermore, families must agree to use signed English as a medium of communication in the home and must attend signed English classes as well as participate in weekly parent-teacher encounter groups. No tuition fees will be charged; however, it is expected that those parents who can contribute will support the model school as a cooperative effort.

The standard curriculum for the model school involves five years of primary school followed by seven years of elementary school. The classes are as follows:

Primary I: For children under two years old

Primary I: For children under two years

Primary II: For two-year-old children

Primary III: For three-year-old children

Primary IV: For four-year-old children

Primary V: For five-year-old children

Grade I: For six-year-old children

Grade II: For seven-year-old children

Grade III: For eight-year-old children

Grade IV: For nine-year-old children

Grade V: For 10-year-old children

Grade VI: For 11-year-old children

Grade VII: For 12-year-old children

In the standard curriculum a student must begin Primary I and be promoted successively.

Children two years and older cannot begin the standard curriculum but may join the remedial curriculum until such time as their performance and space



Frances Parsons of Gallaudet College launches the S. A. I. D., Inc., with a "Seminary on Deafness" held at De La Salle College in Manila in May 1974. Here Ms. Parsons answers questions about deafness during a SRO session.

availability enables them to join the elementary school.

Primary school consists of half-day classes and elementary school consists of whole day classes. Remedial classes may be half or whole day depending on time and facilities available.

It is the usual policy of the Total Communication Foundation to accept only deaf persons as faculty members (certain non-academic positions such as speech therapists, etc., may be held by hearing persons). Until such time as Filipino deaf persons are able to join the faculty, the model school will be staffed by foreign deaf volunteers, graduates of Gallaudet College (the world's only college for the deaf).

The model school will begin with initial classes late in the academic year 1974-75 and then add one class each year as follows:

1974-75: Primary I (two classes); Remedial Class; Signed English Class; Parent-Teacher Encounter Group.

1975-76: Previous classes continue; Primary II (two classes)

1976-77: Previous classes continue; Primary III (two classes)

1977-78: Previous classes continue; Primary IV (two classes)

1978-79: Previous classes continue; Primary V (two classes)

1979-80: Previous classes continue; Grade I (one class)

1980-81: Previous classes continue; Grade II (one class)

1981-82: Previous classes continue; Grade III (one class)

1982-83: Previous classes continue; Grade IV (one class)

1983-84: Previous classes continue; Grade V (one class)

1984-85: Previous classes continue; Grade VI (one class)

1985-86: Previous classes continue; Grade VII (one class)

Beyond 1986 the model school should stabilize with approximately 10 primary classes, seven elementary classes and an undetermined number of remedial classes. Deaf children who graduate from Grade 7 should be skilled enough in language and

oral skills that they can integrate into various hearing high school programs either academic or vocational. The Total Communication Foundation will assist graduates in integrating into secondary and tertiary schools through various techniques such as providing interpreters, notetakers, specialized programmed materials, etc. as required. We expect to follow the time-table below for the period 1986-1999:

1986-90: Integration of graduates into hearing secondary school programs

1990-94: Integration of graduates into hearing tertiary school programs.

1994-95: Training of selected graduates for education of the deaf program.

1995-99: Integration of locally trained deaf faculty.

#### Funding

The Total Communication Foundation is a non-profit private corporation and as such it will depend solely on private donations and grants for its funding.

#### Beyond the Year 2000

As we embark upon the 21st Century we expect to see Total Communication Foundation in a position of leadership in the field of education of the deaf in the Philippines and perhaps in Southeast Asia; the model school will be a small, stabilized demonstration and training school staffed primarily by deaf individuals.

We expect that in the 21st Century genetic counselling techniques will be so sophisticated and electronic prosthetic devices will be so advanced that deafness will begin to decline sharply. The Total Communication Foundation will no doubt take a leading role in the promulgation of these new techniques and devices.

As deafness is eradicated the Total Communication Foundation may well phase out its operations or, by virtue of its experience in the field of education and its expertise in educational technology, redirect its operations to a new field of education.

**NAD PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER**—Amy C. Gordon is the National Association of the Deaf's Public Information Officer, having assumed duties in January of this year. Previously, she was on the editorial staff of THE WASHINGTONIAN, the capital's monthly magazine.

#### Fire Protection Magazine Discusses Visual Signaling Systems For Deaf

The need for visual signaling systems in schools with deaf students is discussed in the February issue of **Fire Technology**, quarterly publication of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

Stanley J. Kravontka, an engineer with the Maintenance Department of the New York City School System, examines the special problems of fire and evacuation alarms in schools where deaf children are in attendance. Describing a visual signaling system which could also be used in high noise environments and high-rise buildings, the article points out the need for related fire protection and compliance requirements once these systems are introduced.

Included in this issue of **Fire Technology** are features on pattern recognition methods of determining trends in incendiary and suspicious fires; smoke control in high-rise buildings; and the attribute analysis technique used in the NFPA standards-making process.

**Fire Technology** is available through the NFPA Membership and Subscription Department, 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. 02210. Annual subscription rate is \$10 per calendar year.

#### Caroline Burns

Mrs. Caroline Burns, wife of Dr. Byron B. Burns, NAD President Emeritus, passed away on February 27, 1975, in Concord, Calif., after suffering a massive heart attack. Memorial services were held on March 1. The family has requested that contributions in memory of Mrs. Burns be sent to the California Home for Aged Deaf, 525 Las Tunas Drive, Arcadia, Calif. 91006, a project in which she had a deep interest.



## America's First Deaf Drivers--Ben J. And Ralph Beaver

The Beaver boys, Ben J. and Ralph, were born in Iuka, Ill., in 1892 and 1893 respectively, and attended the Illinois School for the Deaf at Jacksonville. In 1910, Ben and Ralph were offered a job by the town doctor caring for his horses and buggy. Soon after, he purchased a new Overland touring car and the boys chauffeured for him. Dr. Finn arranged a series of body signals as a means of communication. In 1911, the boys were hired to drive for the town dentist and banker, also. They can still recall some hair-raising experiences during their early driving careers.

Ben came to Detroit in 1913 and worked for Dodge Brothers, later going to Ford. He got his first driver's license in 1918, while owner of a motorcycle. He neglected to take his motorcycle with him to the police station. So, the officer filling out his application asked if Ben could operate the police motorcycle. Ben very confidently replied "Yes," not at all sure that he actually could. The officer put on his hat and coat, walked to the door, observed that it was pouring rain outside, came back, took off his wraps and gave Ben his license.

One year later, the Michigan deaf were in danger of losing their driving privileges. Through the efforts of Ben's mother, a nephew and also Robert Jones of the Ford Motor Company (all of whom were hearing persons), the secretary of state at Lansing was convinced of the excellent driving records of the deaf and the bill was torn up.

In 1945, the same thing was about to occur in the state of Illinois. Dr. Finn (for whom the Beaver Boys had worked way back in 1910) was at this time a state senator. And, again through his efforts and recommendations, the secretary of state was persuaded to tear up the bill. The deaf were deeply grateful for the groundwork laid by Ben and Ralph.



The Beaver Brothers in a 1910 Overland.

Ben has a large scrapbook, containing pictures and stories relating to cars, dating from 1863 to 1972. It has earned him three awards in the NAD Cultural Program.

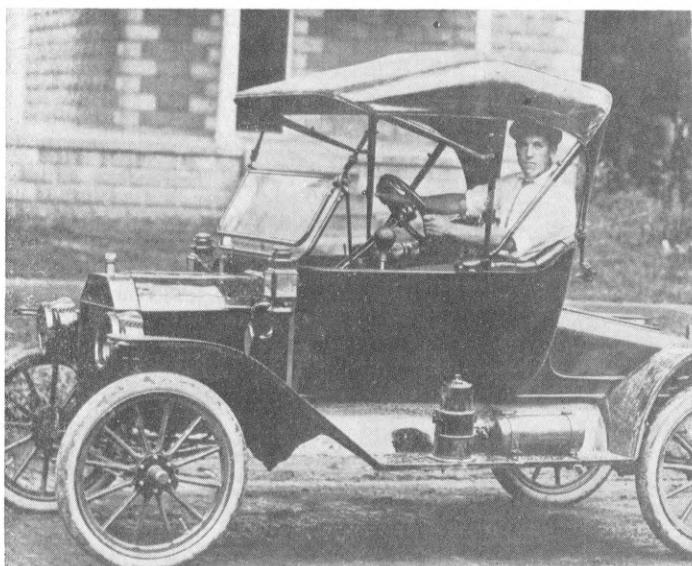
Ben was chairman of the Deaf Drivers' Defense Fund in 1964, and raised \$3,000 which is now held in trust by the Michigan Association of the Deaf.

After working 42 years for the Ford Motor Company, Ben and his wife, Helene, have enjoyed many years of active retirement. They have toured all of the "Lower 48" states, and are still going strong. Ralph and his wife, Martha, spend most of the year down in Florida, returning to Detroit often for the purpose of visiting their children, grandchildren and friends.

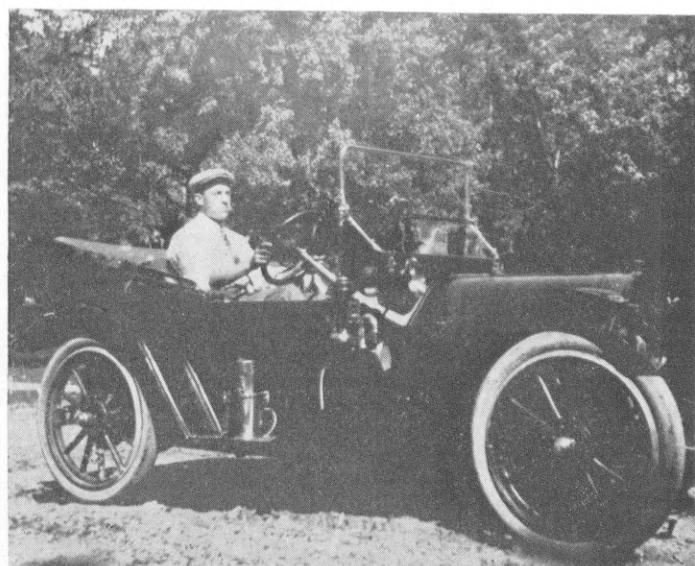
Not long ago, Ben was a special guest at a Ford Motor Company luncheon. The Ford doctors interviewed him in order to get better understanding of the special problems of the working deaf. At the same time, they were able to see the



Ralph F. (left) and Ben J. Beaver, the first deaf drivers in the United States, in a picture made in 1969. They began operating motor vehicles in 1910.



Left: A 1911 Ford. Right: A 1911 Regal. The Beaver brothers drove these automobiles as America's first deaf drivers.



capabilities of the deaf. For example, their shop accident record is far superior to that of their hearing brethren.

Ben has a granddaughter, Mrs. Deena Collins, who works as a secretary at the Austine School for the Deaf in Brattleboro, Vermont.

Ben and Ralph Beaver should be an inspiration to the deaf everywhere. They have never allowed their deafness to become a handicap. In the words of Ben's daughter, Mrs. Virginia Stevenson, "My Dad isn't handicapped, he just can't hear or speak."

**GALLAUDET COLLEGE VISITORS**—Top: Visiting the Gallaudet College campus following the World Winter Games for the Deaf at Lake Placid, N.Y. were Casimir Bronislav Dehl, M. A., (left), vice president of the General Board of the Polish Association of the Deaf and member of the executive committee of the CISS (International Committee of the Silent Sports), and Francesco Rubino (center), first vice president of the CISS and president of the World Association of Sign Language. At the right is Jerald Jordan, president of the CISS and member of the Gallaudet College staff. (Gallaudet College Photo). Bottom: Another February visitor on Kendall Green was Knud Sondergaard (center) of Sweden on a post-Winter Games tour. Here is shown with Jack Gannon (left), director of Gallaudet College's Office of Alumni and Public Affairs.



**DENVER TELECAST**—Each Tuesday evening at 7:30 p.m., KRMA-TV's EYE HEAR news team brings the news, community events and special features about the deaf community to its viewers. EYE HEAR is produced by and for the deaf and hard of hearing audience in Colorado. Now in its second year, it is hosted by (left to right) Nancy Calderone, Patricia Krohn and Ernest Hoffman.

### Denver Has Weekly News-Feature Program For The Deaf Community Via KRMA-TV

#### RE: EYE HEAR—PROGRAM FOR AND BY DEAF COMMUNITY ON DENVER PUBLIC TELEVISION

EYE HEAR—a weekly news and feature program for the deaf community—is now in its second year on Denver's public television station, KRMA-TV. When EYE HEAR was initially aired on KRMA, it consisted of a weekly 15-minute format; however, due to its popular response from Denver's deaf and hard-of-hearing audience, it is now a half-hour weekly program.

Hosted by Nancy Calderone, Patricia Krohn and Ernest Hoffman, EYE HEAR features hard news, local and national news concerning the deaf community, and a community calendar of events for the deaf in Colorado. Each program also includes a special film or in-studio segment focusing on individuals or events of particular interest to the deaf viewing audience.

Special features already telecast on EYE HEAR include: a film portrait of Gary Washington, deaf football player for the University of Colorado; an interview with ski instructor Jim Liese concerning the CISS-VIII World Winter Games for the deaf; impersonations of various stage and screen stars by Ray Beach; audio research conducted on hearing disorders by Colorado University Medical Center; and music by the Rock Gospel group interprated in sign language.

The weekly news segment is produced in cooperation with KBTM, the ABC affiliate in Denver. The KBTM news department saves its news each week for the EYE HEAR staff to edit and use on its newscast.



Church Directory advertisements cost \$12.00 per year. The limit on space is one inch—or eight lines.

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Jess M. Smith, President Charles C. Estes, Secretary-Treasurer Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary



## N.A.D. President's Message

Jess M. Smith, President

5125 Radnor Road  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

**Committee Appointments:** Two additional committee appointments, chairmen that is, have been made since our last listing.

George Dewey Coats Fund: John Kubis, Department of Mathematics, Gallaudet College, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C. 20002. The charge to this committee is to review the origin of the fund, its components (Youth Leadership Camp fund, Junior NAD General Fund and Junior NAD Convention Fund) and to develop procedural guidelines.

Rehabilitation and Welfare: Dr. Craig Mills, Director, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, 725 South Bronowgh Street, Tallahassee, Fla., 32304. The general charge to this committee: Keep the NAD advised as to legislation and trends in the fields of rehabilitation and welfare, represent the NAD when called upon in relations with governmental agencies; provide information in a regular column in THE DEAF AMERICAN and in other ways.

\* \* \* \*

As a result of a petition filed with the Federal Communications Commission in January, Senator Inouye of Hawaii made the following statement on the Senate floor on February 18:

### WARNINGS FOR THE DEAF

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, the media systems in the United States have assumed an awesome burden in their efforts to warn citizens of impending disasters. Radio and television stations have been very effective in bringing immediate and essential information concerning measures to be taken to protect lives and property.

Unfortunately, a major segment of the population is oblivious to these warnings. These are the deaf and hearing-impaired.

Despite a public notice issued by the Federal Communications Commission in 1970, less than 38 percent of television stations presently caption emergency bulletins. Can you imagine the fear and frustration felt by a deaf individual who sees the words "Emergency Bulletin" flash across his screen, but who is unable to know the nature of the impending disaster?

Four concerned citizen groups have filed a petition with the Federal Communications Commission to require the transmission of visual, as well as aural, emergency announcements. These organizations are DEAFWATCH, the National Association of the Deaf, DEAF-PRIDE, Inc., and the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf. As an expression of my support for this petition, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a letter I have addressed to Richard E. Wiley, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
February 6, 1975

Hon. Richard E. Wiley,  
Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington,  
D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: I wish to express my support for a petition filed with the Federal Communications Commission which would require all television stations to present visual as well as aural emergency bulletins.

This petition was filed by D.E.A.F.W.A.T.C.H., The National Association of the Deaf, DEAF-PRIDE, Inc., and the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, because most means of emergency notification are not available to the deaf and the hearing-impaired. Civil Defense sirens, and radio and television

announcements cannot be heard by those who cannot hear. Therefore, approximately 13.4 million hearing-impaired Americans are threatened unnecessarily by their inability to hear emergency warnings and their lack of knowledge of the necessary precautions which must be taken for their safety.

The medium of television is uniquely suited to warn of impending emergencies. The immediacy of its telecasts and the combination of aural and visual means of communication make its potential audience a much larger segment of the population than that portion which can be reached by radio alone, by Civil Defense warnings or by the newspapers.

The Federal Communications Commission has previously recognized the value of visual telecasts of all emergency notifications. On December 17, 1970, the F.C.C issued a public notice entitled "The Use of Telecasts to Inform and Alert Viewers with Impaired Hearings." In this announcement, the Commission Suggested to "TV broadcasters that they make use of visual announcements along with oral announcements when presenting bulletins of an emergency nature, such as approaching tornadoes, accidents, health hazards and other community dangers." Unfortunately, this was only a suggestion. Less than 38% of all television stations claim to have adopted a policy of visual broadcast of emergency notifications. It is time that this suggestion be incorporated into regulation in order that notifications which are necessary for the protection of life and property be broadcast in such a way as to be available to the widest portion of the population possible.

Hearing impairment afflicts one out of every fifteen persons in the United States. Some of these cannot hear at all, others are unable to hear well enough to fully understand aural communications. The presentation of visual emergency communications would improve the ability of these citizens to protect themselves and their property from natural disasters. I believe we owe this small, but vital, service to this large portion of our population.

Aloha,

Daniel K. Inouye,  
U. S. Senator.

\* \* \*

**Requests and Complaints:** NAD operations nowadays are a far cry from the "kitchen table" headquarters of officers three decades ago. And they are quite different from the time the NAD Home Office consisted of a part-time Executive Secretary and a couple of office workers. The current volume of mail is staggering; day-to-day operations are departmentalized and quite detailed.

We are not offering excuses for omissions and errors when requests and complaints do not seem to receive prompt and satisfactory attention, but we would like to suggest some procedures for state associations.

Allow a reasonable time for action unless there is an emergency. (In that case, contact the Executive Secretary and/or the President by TTY or by air mail/special delivery.) If no action is forthcoming, make a second effort with a copy or restatement of the original message, with a notation:

"Attention: Executive Secretary."

Even if the Executive Secretary is not able to give the second message his personal attention, the Home Office staff will be alerted to provide prompt follow-up.

Mail goes astray en route from the sender to the Home Office; messages get sidetracked or buried after receipt; replies also go astray. Misunderstanding and frustration can be avoided if a second request/complaint is made. The NAD strives to be of service but has to be aware of needs. Important requests to the Home Office should include a carbon copy to the NAD President.

\* \* \*

We resume discussion of the NAD Bylaws:

**ARTICLE I—MEMBERSHIP, Section 1. Organizational Membership.**

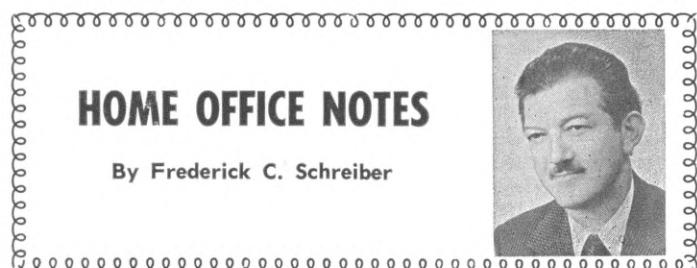
a. Cooperating Member Associations. Any association of the

deaf in the United States with statewide representation of at least 20 persons may become a Cooperating Member Association of the National Association by officially informing the National Association of its decision to cooperate, of its indication or its intention to carry out the provisions of membership described elsewhere in these Bylaws, and by remitting its quota for the current calendar year. All resident members of Cooperating Member Associations automatically become members of the National Association under arrangements described in Article VII. (Note: The District of Columbia will be treated as having the status of a "state.")

"Statewide representation" and a minimum of 20 members is supposed to qualify a state association for Cooperating Membership. At the Seattle Convention, the Law Committee proposed that each state be limited to one Cooperating Member Association and that the minimum number of members be raised, but the convention did not see fit to amend the bylaws on those points.

Inasmuch as the District of Columbia is treated as a "state," it is assumed that other entities of the United States, e. g., the Virgin Islands, could also qualify.

Timing of quota payments can be ticklish for an incoming



The month of March marks the end of the fiscal year and it is one of the busiest times the NAD has. In March we have to take inventory to see that all the wastebaskets are still here and to check on what we still have on hand both in equipment and supplies and "stock," which means books. Since we have thousands of books in our stockroom as well as projectors, projector bulbs, alarm clocks, etc., it is quite a job and it will take the entire staff two days to do this. This brings to mind the fact that we have purchased a small number of Westclox "Lamp-lit" electric clocks which were manufacturer's close-outs and which can be used by deaf people as alarm clocks since a lamp or vibrator can be plugged into it. Cost to NAD members is \$11 plus 50 cents postage and handling on a "first-come-first-served" basis. Send your orders to the NAD Publishing Division, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910, prepaid orders only, I am sorry to say.

Reviewing the Home Office Notes for February I note the donations from the "Fabulous February Festival For Fred" was \$1,500. By now it has gone over \$2,100 which put Maryland over the top as far as Ralph White's "Five in Seventy-Five" campaign is concerned. There were many activities in recent weeks which are worthy of mention. Among these are additional developments in the film area. The NAD will be working closely with both the NITC and NYN's Deafness Research and Training Center in making other films available through our Publishing Division. We continue to look into new services that we can provide for our members. Films and clocks are just the beginning of what we hope to do in the future.

Still on our list is the establishment of a credit union which will help our members save money when borrowing. Due to the pressures, we will not be able to do much about this until fall but it is on our future program agenda.

The main effort continues to be on the World Congress for the Deaf. Under direction of Willis Mann, we have almost completed our program and are now turning to the task of getting people to Washington for the event. Recently we met with representatives of Garber Travel Agency, our official agency. Garber will prepare a brochure on travel bargains which can result in savings for our members. The agency will also offer post-convention programs and tours for those people who would want to take advantage of it.

The Executive Secretary was in Rome, Italy, March 7-15,

Cooperating Member Association (and has been for several states in the past). Definition of "resident members" can also be a problem for state associations, but the NAD leaves it to their discretion on grounds that determination is an "internal affair."

Many members of state associations are not fully aware that they are members of the NAD by reason of membership in a Cooperating Member Association, whether or not they are individual members of the NAD. At NAD National Conventions, one must be on the official roster of a state association which is a Cooperating Member Association or an individual member of the NAD in order to register. This has often created difficulties when a person claims that he is a member in good standing of a state association but his name is not on the most recent list.

It has long been the philosophy of the NAD that a **broad** base of membership in Cooperating Member (state) Associations is far more important than the revenue generated by individual memberships in the NAD. (That is not to say, however, that the NAD does not welcome both!)

reporting both to the International Chairmen of the Congress as well as the Bureau of the WFD itself. With him were Dr. L. Deno Reed, Project Officer and Chairman of the Congress' Advisory Committee; Dr. Mervin Garretson, International Chairman of the Commission on Pedagogy and President-Elect of the NAD, as well as Rosie Freeman, Interpreter. Covered was the Program for the Congress, travel and other financial arrangements and entertainment. We have been discussing with people at the Kennedy Center a "Deaf Awareness" week during the Congress so that the general public can be aware of deafness and deaf theater.

Another project involved the National Conference on Psychological Workers in Spartansburg, S. C., which was a fast-paced and progressive meeting and one that will result in better Psychological and Mental Health Programs for the deaf. Edna Levine directed this one. While that was going on, Terry O'Rourke was in Oregon meeting with the National Interpreter Training Consortium people and will be working closely with them in the Interpreter Training programs.

This column is not an editorial space and we are reluctant to use it as such—but for the record and because there appears to be some question about our personal as well as the NAD's position on new signs, I wish to note that neither the NAD nor I are against new signs. We are against creation of signs for the sake of creating them and we have strong feelings that when new signs are needed the deaf community will develop them. While we agree that eventually—despite the efforts of everybody who is getting into the act—only that which is good and that which deaf people accept will survive. It is still a fact that all this gobbledegook is not doing much good and it is pitiful to have to experience sitting in as an interpreter for a mother and child, both of whom know signs but are unable to communicate with each other as I have done. We need and will have some control over what is being done in this area. Nuff sed.

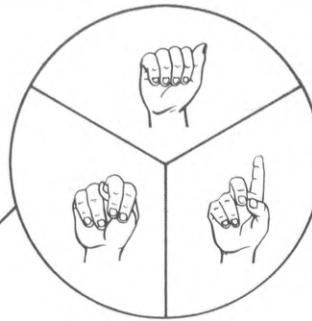
One other item—we have been on television with Captioned News. WGBH has become more and more involved in deaf news and is showing what can be done for deaf people if interest and resources were available. The FCC petition that the NAD sponsored on emergency warnings is only a first step. It still remains for the deaf community and our friends to press for full programming support.

The Executive Secretary also has been working on the COSD Forum program. He had the responsibility of planning the final plenary session on the Role and Function of the COSD with a program that included Commissioner of Rehabilitation Services Administration Andrew S. Adams and NAD President Jess Smith. Additional activities include planning the Insurance Workshop that is scheduled for April 15-17. Sponsored by Gallaudet's Public Service Programs, the Insurance Workshop will focus on workmen's compensation insurance but will also cover all other forms of insurance and result in an easing of the problems deaf people have in all fields, especially auto liability insurance.

The Home Office is in the process of closing out its print

shop. One reason for this is our inability to purchase the necessary equipment to do the job properly. Another reason is that we need the space because we need the rental income to cover the rising cost of maintaining Halex House. When the print shop is disposed of, the space will be occupied by the CSP program and the CSP office rented to one of our present tenants. We will also make a new door directly into our mail room. Target date for change is April 1 but this will depend on when our

printing machinery is sold. We have a 360 A.B. Dick offset press, an Itek platemaker, an old but still good collator and a four-station inserter which needs repairs but cost almost \$14,000 when new. Once these items have been sold we will use our Xeroxes for printing (we have two) and where this is not satisfactory, we will have it done outside. Such changes will increase our rental income and consolidate our activities in only two general areas for more efficient operation.



## COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PROGRAM

Terrence J. O'Rourke—*Director*

Angela K. Thames—*Adm. Asst.*

Timothy F. Medina—*Assistant Director*

Debbie A. Sullivan—*Secretary*

### New Sign Teacher's Organization

The Communicative Skills Program is in the process of drawing up guidelines for a **national organization of sign language teachers**. This will serve as a coordinating body which will eventually provide certification of sign language teachers by the National Association of the Deaf. The organization will also serve as an information exchange center and monthly announcements will be made in the CSP newsletter.

Also provided will be discount on teaching materials from the NAD. Watch for further information in THE DEAF AMERICAN for a formal announcement complete with guidelines and objectives and information on how to become a member.

### See 'N' Sign Personal Viewer

Filming has been completed and the finishing touches are being made for the NAD's "See 'N' Sign" personal viewer. This hand-held, hand-operated device is a rear-screen movie projector by which the learner of sign language views three-minute Super 8 cartridges. The viewer needs no batteries, cords or bulbs and is made of durable plastic weighing only 10 ounces. The handle on the viewer can be turned at various speeds, providing rapid motion, slow motion, still pictures or instant replay. Captioning is a special feature and the user sees the sign in motion plus a

corresponding English word. Lessons taken directly from the NAD's **A Basic Course in Manual Communication** were filmed and the viewer should be ready for market in April.

A cartridge **console viewer** will also be marketed by the NAD. The console is designed for **group viewing** and is very much like the "See 'N' Sign" personal viewer in that it is very light in weight (3 pounds), is made of durable plastic, has no motors, no shutters and few moving parts. The same Super 8 cartridges depicting signs can be shown either on a wall or on the 4"x5" built-in rear projection screen. The film cartridges are **interchangeable** for either this group viewer (see photo) or the personal viewer.

Participating in the filming from the Communicative Skills Program were Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director; Timothy F. Medina, Assistant Director; and Angela K. Thames, Administrative Assistant. Jane Wilk from Gallaudet's Drama Department and Joyce Lynch, Dave Peterson, Charles Corey and Mary Noble from California were also involved in the filming. (See photo)

### Standardization

The NAD's Communicative Skills Program will hold a special meeting prior to the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf Forum in Atlanta on March 26-28 to

establish a National Commission on Signs. National organizations, institutions and other professional agencies represented are the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Gallaudet College, the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, the National Theatre of the Deaf, the International Association of Parents of the Deaf, New York University, the National Interpreters Training Consortium, Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, St. Paul Technical Vocational Institute, Gallaudet's Linguistics Research Laboratory, Rehabilitation Services Administration and the California State University at Northridge.

**A Runaway Bestseller . . .**  
**The NAD's**  
**A Basic Course In**  
**Manual Communication**  
**\$5.20 Per Copy**

**Send orders and remittances to:**  
**National Association of the Deaf**  
**814 Thayer Avenue**  
**Silver Spring, Maryland 20910**



The "See 'N' Sign" personal viewer filming has been completed, and will be ready for market in April. Lessons from the NAD's best selling text on sign language, A BASIC COURSE IN MANUAL COMMUNICATION, were signed by (front row, left to right) Jane Wilks from Gallaudet's Drama Department; Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director of the CSP; Angela K. Thames, Administrative Assistant of the CSP; (back row, left to right) Dave Peterson of the California School for the Deaf, Berkeley; Joyce Lynch, KRON-TV news-caster in San Francisco; Charles Corey, a former actor with the National Theatre of the Deaf; Mary Noble, 1974 AAAD Queen; and Timothy F. Medina, Assistant Director of the CSP (See article).

### Book Review . . .

Games And Activities For Sign Language Classes

This text written by Mary Ann Royster and published by the National Association of the Deaf sells for \$3.50 and features 42 games that may be used in sign language classes. The introduction from the book succinctly states its objective:

"As the demand for sign language instruction grows across the nation, the need for a variety of methods to use in teaching these classes becomes greater. This book is one answer to

## Sign Language Publications Available

As a service to our readers, the CSP newsletter will periodically feature listings on material pertaining to sign language instruction. The following publications are now available through the Publishing Division of the NAD:

## Sign Language Publications

Order Number Per Copy

SL001 **A Basic Course in Manual Communication**, T. J. O'Rourke. Beginning sign language book containing illustrations, of 737 signs and including practice exercises. \$5.20

SL002 **Say It With Hands**, Louie Fant. Beginning sign language book. Words are arranged in chapters according to variations on one basic handshape. \$4.05

SL003 **Ameslan**, Louie Fant. Illustrated manual of American Sign Language. It teaches the grammatical structure of Ameslan which does not follow English. \$5.20

SL004 **Talk to the Deaf**, Lottie Riekehof. Beginning sign language book. Includes illustrations and written descriptions of each sign. \$5.70

SL005 **Talk With Your Hands**, David Watson. Beginning sign language book.

this need. The games and activities presented herein are only a guide for the teacher. Hopefully, ideas obtained from this work will stimulate the teacher to create games and activities of his own."

For a copy of this invaluable book, write to the NAD, Publishing Division, enclosing a check or money order for \$3.50, which includes postage and handling.

### Applications Available

Simple line drawings. Also includes samples of conversational sign language.

**\$5.75**

SL006 **Talk With Your Hands, Volume One**, David Watson. Contains signs used in and around the house, signs concerning money, anatomy, family, etc. \$6.85

SL007 **Talk With Your Hands, Volume Two**, David Watson. Signs for time and related terms, occupations, illness, medicine, religion, etc. \$6.85

SL008 **Expressive and Receptive Finger-spelling for Hearing Adults**, La Vera Guillory. Exercises for strengthening fingerspelling ability \$1.75

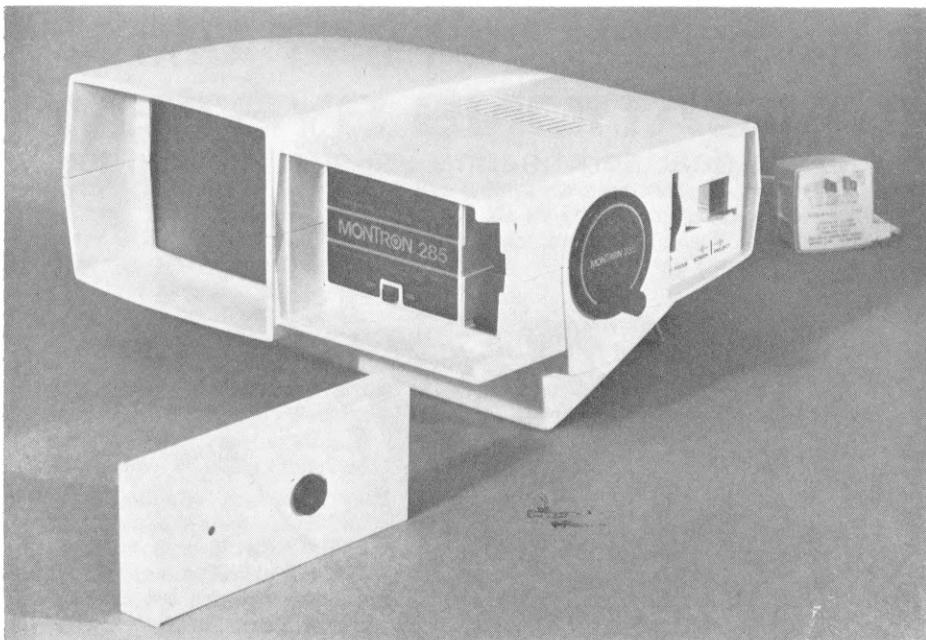
SL009 **Signs for Instructional Purposes**, Kannapel, Hamilton and Bornstein. Contains 465 signs intended for use in instruction in high school and college. \$5.20

SL010 **First Contributions to the International Dictionary of Sign Language** (1965). Contains approximately 300 signs corresponding to words used in international assemblies. \$4.60

SL011 **Second Contribution to the International Dictionary of Sign Language** (1971). \$4.60

SL012 **Signing Exact English**, Gustason, Pfetzing, Zawolkow. Illustrated text that teaches sign language as a direct translation of English into visual symbols. Includes signs for all prefixes, suffixes, contractions. \$6.90

<b>SL013 Signing Exact English, Supplement</b>	
1, Gustason, Pfetzing, Zawolkow. Meant to be used in conjunction with <b>Signing Exact English</b> . Includes 83 pages of new signs.	\$4.05
<b>SL014 Conversational Sign Language II</b> ,	
Willard Madsen. Intermediate-advanced manual in three sections. Contains a review section, English idioms in sign language, and sign language idioms.	\$6.85
<b>SL015 Sign Language Flash Cards</b> , Dr. Harry Hoemann. 500 cards to help build an extensive sign language vocabulary. Sign is illustrated on one side and explained on the reverse side. (2" x 3")	\$5.75
<b>SL016 Children's Sign Language Playing Cards</b> , Shirley Hoemann. Deck of 52 cards illustrating common signs. Designed to help children and adults learn signs by playing games like Old Maid, Go Fish, Concentration.	\$1.75
<b>SL017 Games and Activities</b> , Mary Ann Royster. Designed to assist the student in becoming more fluent in expressive and receptive uses of sign language.	\$3.00
<b>SL018 National Association of the Deaf Alphabet Cards</b> . Manual alphabet as seen by the speller and receiver.	(per 100) \$3.00
<b>SL019 Selected Annotated Bibliography of Books, Films, and Teaching Media on Sign Language.</b>	\$2.30
<b>SL020 Interpreting for Deaf People, HEW</b> . Includes information on general aspects of interpreting and specific areas on interpreting.	\$1.15
<b>SL021 Handtalk: An ABC of Fingerspelling and Sign Language</b> , Remy Charlip and Mary Beth. Photographs illustrating the manual alphabet and signs.	\$5.70
<b>SL022 Manual of Religious Signs</b> , Carter Bearden and Jerry Potter. Dictionary of religious signs.	\$3.95
<b>SL023 Curso Basico en Communication Manual</b> , translated by Frances Parsons. <b>A Basic Course in Manual Communication</b> in Spanish.	\$2.00
<b>SL024 Lord's Prayer in Sign Language</b> , Ephatha Services for the Deaf and Blind. Poster.	\$2.00
<b>SL025 Sticky Fingers</b> . Set consists of 120 gum labels depicting the manual alphabet. Can be used to label personal items, on book covers, as decorations, etc.	\$1.25
<b>SL026 Play It By Sign</b> , Susie Kirchner. Fingerspelling and sign language games contained in a vinyl binder with pages that can be removed to teach from and add to.	\$12.95
<b>SL027 See 'N' Sign</b> —NAD films. Set consists of a hand held, hand operated per-	



This is the console viewer to be marketed by the NAD. Group viewing is made possible through this table model that can project either on its 4" x 5" screen or on a wall. Cartridges for both this group viewer and the personal viewer are interchangeable. (See article)

sonal viewer using available light, one copy **A Basic Course in Manual Communication** and five cartridges (SL027A-SL027F). A \$30.00 value for **\$25.00**

SL027A Personal Viewer \$5.00  
 SL027B Cartridge #1—Fingerspelling \$4.00  
 SL027C Cartridge #2—Lessons 3-6 \$4.00  
 SL027D Cartridge #3 Lessons 7-11 \$4.00  
 SL027E Cartridge #4—Lessons 12-16 \$4.00  
 SL027F Cartridge #5—Lessons 17-20 \$4.00  
 SL027G Cartridge #6—Lessons 21-24 \$4.00  
 SL027H Cartridge #7—Lessons 25-27 \$4.00  
 SL027I Cartridge #8—Lessons 28-32 \$4.00  
 SL027J Cartridge #9—Lessons 33-36 \$4.00  
 SL027K Cartridge #10—Lessons 37-40 \$4.00  
 SL027L Cartridge #11—Lessons 41-45 \$4.00  
 SL027M Cartridge #12—Supplement

#### **Postage And Handling Charges**

For orders of \$10 or less, please add 50¢ for postage and handling.

\$10-\$20 Add \$1.00 for postage and handling

\$20-\$50 Add \$1.50 for postage and handling

\$50-\$100 Add \$2.00 for postage and handling

Over \$100 Add \$3.00 for postage and handling

Postage on foreign orders will be billed separately.

Make checks payable to NAD.

Foreign and Canadian orders—please submit remittance in U. S. currency.

Mail order to: Publishing Division, National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Telephone: 301-587-1788. Telephone orders must be confirmed by remittance.

#### **Discount Policy**

#### **Bookstores**

A 20% discount is applicable on the following books when ordered in quantities of 10 or more of each title.

Ameslan

Signing Exact English

Signing Exact English Supplement

They Grow in Silence  
 Dictionary of Idioms  
 Deaf Population in the U. S.  
 Twelve Deaf Americans  
 Sign Language Flash Cards  
 Forgotten People  
 Literary Classics—  
 Beowulf, Song of Roland  
 Say It With Hands

**(A Basic Course in Manual Communication)**—30% discount if ordered in quantities 40-200; 40% discount in quantities over 200.)

#### **Libraries**

A 10% discount is allowed on all of the books listed above under Bookstore Discount Policy, purchased in any quantity.

#### **Schools and Educational Facilities and Non-Profit Organizations**

Both categories are eligible for discounts if the following conditions are met:

1. Schools must distribute the books free of charge, and we must have a letter on file stating this will be done.
2. Nonprofit organizations must have a letter on file with us stating that the proceeds from all sales will go back into the treasury of the organization. This discount must not be passed on to individuals or students.

A 20% discount will be allowed on the above listed books (under Bookstore) if purchased in quantities of 10 or more of each title.

#### **DA Advertising**

Advertising or inquiries about advertising should be sent to the NAD Home Office, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910, or to the Editor, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226.

## **INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS DEVELOPER**

Fully accredited liberal arts college for the deaf in Washington, D. C., needs two individuals skilled and experienced in all phases of the preparation and the validation/evaluation of multi-media self-instructional materials, including test development. Incumbents will support and instruct faculty members engaged in materials development as well as prepare materials themselves.

Ph.D. preferred but not required. Experience in materials development required. Eventual fluency in simultaneous communication obligatory. Teaching experience desirable.

Mail resume, including information on specific instructional material you have developed to:

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 Office of Educational Technology  
 Gallaudet College, Kendall Green  
 Washington, D.C. 20002  
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- Rechargeable "Nicad" batteries 4 to 5 times the life of ordinary Alkaline batteries.
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- the "A.L.C." Circuit also permits fault free shifting. Only one key controls shifting from letters to figures to letters.
- Backspace Key from "MCM" to "MCM" a functional backspace key for immediate corrections.
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All of these built-in automatic features benefit you in minimizing errors, saving you time and money on the telephone and only "MCM Communications" gives you this with the ease and convenience of complete portability, the MCM weighs only 3½ lbs.

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(STATE) \_\_\_\_\_, (ZIP) \_\_\_\_\_, place my order for the MCM ..... @ 625.00 X \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

California residents add appropriate sales tax of \_\_\_\_\_ % ..... = \_\_\_\_\_

Plus 5.00 for freight and handling ..... = \_\_\_\_\_

Total

I am enclosing (circle one) Check, Money Order, or bill to my (circle one) Master Charge # \_\_\_\_\_ or BankAmericard # \_\_\_\_\_, expiration date \_\_\_\_\_ for the total amount of \_\_\_\_\_ as full payment. Delivery is subject to conditions of freight, materials, labor, acts of God. All sales final. Offer void where prohibited by law. Allow 6 to 8 weeks for delivery.

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• TM

# NAD Executive Secretary Feted On His Birthday

By LEON AUERBACH

George Washington was born in February and so were Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Schreiber, the NAD's Executive Secretary. To be precise, the first of February is Fred's birthday. It also was the day the NAD Executive Board was meeting in Halex House. So Fred's beloved, Kit, and her friends set up a party on Saturday, February 1, to celebrate this occasion (Fred's birthday, not the Board meeting). The site of the festival was the clubroom of Metro Washington Association of the Deaf located on Rhode Island Avenue in Mt. Rainier, Maryland.

It was a different kind of birthday party in more than one way. 1) Fred very explicitly wanted no gifts for himself and 2) everybody was invited to the party. As a result about 300 persons crowded into the MWAD's clubroom which was festooned with crepe streamers. The decorations were put up by Kit and her kids (Bev, Buddy, Bob and Beth) and her friends, Jo Carney and Bets Ailstock. Louis Val added a professional touch by putting up block letters, "Happy Birthday, Fred." This occasion impressed Juan Eguriguren, the club's houseman, so much that he took it upon himself to paint the walls a week beforehand.

As stated above, no gifts for Fred, but donations to Halex House were very welcome. As a result \$1,300 was donated stuffed into the box that Ruth Peterson cleverly designed to represent miniature model of Halex House. A slit in its roof took care of the donations.

The entire NAD Board was present: President Jess Smith, Past President Don Pettingill, President-elect Mervin Garretson, Vice President Charles McKinney, Secretary-Treasurer Charles Estes, Board Members Helen Maddox, Edgar Bloom, Sam Block, Gary Olsen, Carl Brininstool, Charlotte Collums, Lil Skinner and George Scheler. It also happened that the International Association of Parents of the Deaf had its board meeting in Silver Spring the same day. So its president, Lawrence Newman of Riverside, California, and the entire board were present.

Fred's lifelong friend (but no kin), Herb Schreiber of Los Angeles, flew in just for the occasion (and he returned home the next day). What a true friendship that is.

Erick Malzkuhn was the master of the ceremonies. He first elaborated on the early life of Fred, whose boyhood was spent in Brooklyn, N. Y. After losing his hearing in his youth, Fred attended three different schools for the deaf, all within New York City, from which he went on to Gallaudet College. Eric also told of Fred's dubious wrestling career at the college. Graduating with the class of 1942 (shortly after Pearl Harbor) Fred went to Akron, Ohio, to help with the war effort. He helped assemble the Bofors guns at Firestone. (You young people

will have to look up this word in the encyclopedia.) Ed Carney recounted the days when he worked with Fred in Akron. He then read the following poem that he had composed himself:

## TO FRED

Roll up your age an hundred years  
E'er you are quit this vale of tears,  
But do not lose in all that time  
Your piquant zest for bawdy rhyme  
Or lusty tale.

For, lad, a belly-laugh they bring  
That's a like a tonic in the spring,  
The heyday of the blood grows tame  
When wanton humor's put to shame  
And jests are pale.

Roll up the years to many score  
But life will never be a bore,  
If you will just keep up your search  
For stories never heard in church  
But over ale.

(I ask of you no pardons, Kit . . .  
I'm sure that you'd not relish it  
If salad days were past and done  
And there's no longer any fun.)—Edward C. Carney.

Jess Smith, NAD president, came on and told of all the years he, as an NAD officer and as editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN, has come to know Fred very well. Mac Norwood read a parody of the well-known song:

## THE NOT SO IMPOSSIBLE DREAM (With apologies to "Man of LaMancha")

Malcolm J. Norwood

There was an impossible dream,  
and money was its foe,  
For the NAD Home Office,  
Had a fund that would not grow.

How to right this unrightable wrong  
of dreaming of a home from afar?  
How to try once again though weary?  
How to reach that unreachable star?

One man had a quest . . .  
To follow that star,  
No matter how hopeless,  
No matter how far.

He revived the impossible dream  
And never lost sight of the goal . . .  
To get us a home of our own,  
To give us a more visible role.

With stubborn persistence and patience  
He knew he could get us through.  
So scoffers and doubters returned  
To help make the dream come true.

So let us be grateful for this . . .  
That he is a man who could scheme,  
For today we have our Halex House,  
The not so impossible dream.

Bill Stevens on the platform told of the college days when he roomed with his

classmate, Fred. He and Fred were about the youngest in their class. Eric then closed the program with a song he composed for the occasion:

## HERE IS A MAN

By Malz

Here is a man  
Some call him Ferdy  
Some call him Fred  
Old in years  
But young in the head  
Here is a man

Here is a man  
Watch him walk by  
A laugh in his stride  
A smile in his eye  
And all the girls dream  
Because—know it or not—they've seen  
A man walk by

Here is a man  
He works each day and every day  
Not for himself  
But for us all  
Helping us in each and every way  
Here is a man

Here is a man  
He knows when to pound  
A very big fist  
When to say **no**  
But—more than that  
He knows when to say  
Deaf will benefit  
Let's go—O. K.!!  
Here is a man

Here is a man  
He goes far and wide  
Learning and building  
His success is our success  
His pride our pride  
Here is a man!

Finally, Kit was called to the stage where she was told that "Behind every good man there is a woman . . . , etc.

The rest of the evening was spent in dancing and chatting. Champagne punch and birthday cake were served. The club's bar was packed three deep. There was a four-piece orchestra to which many danced. If one got hungry he simply walked over to the kitchen where Sloppy Joes and barbecued beef sandwiches were being sold for the benefit of the MWAD by Bets Ailstock and Harty Auerbach ably assisted by Hal Domich.

The party lasted till the wee small hours of the morning. Fred stayed up that long despite the fact he had to get up early in the morning for the Board meeting.

All in all everybody was happy. The NAD got its share for Halex House. The MWAD made a tidy profit at the bar and in the kitchen, and everybody had a good time.

# HAZARDS of Deafness

By ROY K. HOLCOMB

114. You set your timer for cooking a roast and "cheat" by taking the meat out before or after the buzzer goes off, never when it does since you wouldn't hear it anyway.

115. You are told that Newark (Delaware) and Newark (New Jersey) are pronounced differently. Boy, does your head spin trying to figure this one out.

116. You are a big, strong, 220-pound husky, deaf All-American football player but 4-F at the draft board.

117. You are a Ph.D. and know just about every word in the Webster's Dictionary but just try finding word to tell your paper boy that you are missing papers and he'll make you feel like you are both deaf and dumb.

118. You have to spend half of your life going to the post office to pick up captioned films or parcels that the postman wouldn't leave because he couldn't make you hear to come to the door.

119. A button snaps off of your shirt and you never know it until your wife welcomes you home at the end of the day. You just hope that people didn't see too much of you during the day.

120. You tell a deaf friend orally to meet you at Acme Supermarket at 10:00. She misunderstands and goes to A & P. Boy, do you have words when you do see each other again. She blames you for not being able to lipread worth five cents and you blame her for having the world's worst speech even if she did go to the world's best oral school.

121. You are on the freeway or the tollway. You have car trouble. You go to an emergency phone booth and give your location. You wait awhile but no help shows up. Thinking that your deaf speech may not have been understood, you call twice more. Soon three detour trucks and a police car come to your rescue.

122. After brushing your teeth you gargle with some mouthwash. Your mother comes running as she thinks you are strangling to death from all the noise you are making unconsciously.

123. While hunting your dog gets away and corners a mighty beast in a tree and barks vigorously for you to come and do your thing. You don't hear, of course, and continue on your merry way. Later your dog gives up and joins you. Then you tell him with both sign language and voice what a "fine" dog he is for being gone so long.

124. You find it hard to understand how newspapers can make noise when turning the pages and clothes do not when folding.

125. When in school you find it most difficult to master the English language because of the slang, idioms and the many exceptions to the rules. Some first contacts with idioms may go as follows:

When you first hear that "the drinks are on the house" you may think how silly can people get to drink on the house.

When told Ted "let the cat out of the bag" you may think how cruel Ted was to put the cat in the bag in the first place.

When told you are "pulling my leg," you deny it.

When told that John's father "died laughing" you may say that this is not true at all as you saw him laughing hard but not dying.

126. One evening an electric storm knocks out your lights. Then you are deaf and blind until you can find some candles or a flashlight. You just hope you can remember where these things are as it will be next to impossible to talk in the dark.

127. Your lights go out and you wonder why until you look outside and note that there is a storm.

128. Your hearing aid leaks and makes a beeping noise. People look at you as if you were a doctor and your beeper is going off and you should call in to your office immediately.

129. You spend half of your life explaining to people that most deaf people can hear something but to hear the spoken language is something else again.

130. You explain to people that you are not hard of hearing in nine out of ten places but deaf and that without your hearing aid you are deaf in ten out of ten places.

131. You explain to people that talking on the phone is possible for some hearing impaired people with an amplifier and their hearing aid because the voice is then right next to yours. While in normal conversation it may be several feet away and with only your hearing aid to amplify.

132. You have to explain to children what your hearing aid is and how it works in language that they can understand. It is not a ball of gum as some of them may think.

133. You have to make those who take hearing for granted to see that sound has some very unique functions; that it can travel through the dark, around corners, up-down, etc., while vision goes mostly one way—straight ahead.

134. Your barber gets a "mouth" rest while cutting your hair as he doesn't have to chatter. However, you lose out on the latest barber news and jokes.

135. You are "pulled" to an opera and enjoy watching the tails of the pianist, but more so the dental works of the choir.

136. The only song you can recognize by lipreading or otherwise is "The Star-Spangled Banner" and you wouldn't recognize it either if people would sit while singing it.

137. You watch soldiers marching in a parade but do not hear the beautiful timing of their marching.

138. You type away and don't hear the bell at the end of the carriage and many of our words end up something like this.

139. You join the applause at a special performance. You get so carried away that you fail to note that you are the only one still clapping.

140. You apply for a job and have to impress your prospective employer with your looks and manners rather than the spoken word. Action speaks louder than words and it is possible to land something good if you play your cards right.

141. When dancing you can't hear the music, but you can feel the vibrations as well as watch others. Once in a while you may fail to heed both and end up on the dancing floor doing your thing all by yourself without realizing it and certainly without intending to.

142. At an airport a friendly traveler approaches you for a chat. You really feel let down when you can't have a conversation with him because of communicative difficulties; however, once in a while you find someone who doesn't mind writing or who knows signs and boy, do you really chew the fat with this stranger.

143. You are seeking the company of the opposite sex. Your chance of finding someone good is limited to a few places or clubs, schools, churches, etc. Often the same deaf people attend the same social functions. Things that come easy often are not good anyway, so the harder the search the better the catch, sometimes.

144. You look in the classified ads for a job or a house or something and all you find in the telephone book after each listing is telephone numbers. And Bell invented the telephone trying to help the deaf.

145. You have to read everything or at least everything you can get your hands on to keep up with the world. Then you find out that the news media doesn't print everything, just people getting caught at things, or so it seems.

146. You drink Manhattans instead of other drinks and you smoke certain brands of cigarettes because your favorites are often difficult to pronounce correctly.

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# The National Culturama

Mary Alice Pearce, our Seattle queen, has been elevated to the ranks of Mrs. Her name is now Mrs. Mary Laird and she and her husband have moved to Memphis, Tennessee.

Consequently, Miss Pam Young of Flint, Michigan, the first runnerup in the Seattle contest, is elevated to the title of Miss Deaf America 1975-76. Pam, as we all know her, is a Gallaudet graduate. While there she majored in English. She is on the staff of the Margaret Sterch School, Newark, Delaware.

At Gallaudet, Pam belonged to the Hill Club and Delta Epsilon Sorority, worked on the Buff and Blue newspaper her freshman and sophomore years at Gall, was a member of the Gymnastics Club and the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization-Council.

The new Miss Deaf America likes swimming, creative writing, cooking, reading and gymnastics.

Pam's presentation in Seattle was a modern dance and song interpretation of "The Impossible Dream." Her favorite expression is, "Good, better, best, Never let it rest, Until your good is better and your better best."

Through these pages we hope to keep you informed of her travels about our country.

Please send your cultural news and photos to your Culturama Editor: Miss SallyPat Dow, 3001 Henry Hudson Parkway 6A, Bronx, N.Y. 10463.

**MISS DEAF AMERICA**—Pam Young is now Miss Deaf America and will reign until a successor is crowned at the NAD Convention in Houston, Texas, in 1976. She won the Miss Gallaudet Pageant to qualify for the finals at Seattle in 1974. The bottom picture shows her in the talent division of the Seattle competition.

By SALLYPAT DOW



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See one of our representatives or write to:

**National Fraternal Society of the Deaf**  
6701 West North Avenue

• Oak Park, Illinois 60302

1975

### State Association Conventions

ALABAMA: June 12-14, Montgomery.

ARIZONA: June 6-7, Tucson.

ARKANSAS: July 3-5, Little Rock, Camelot Inn.

CALIFORNIA: August 28-31, Buena Park, Hotel Le Baron.

GEORGIA: July 3-5, Savannah, DeSoto Hilton Hotel.

ILLINOIS: June 20-21, Elgin.

INDIANA: June 13-15, Anderson, Sheraton Inn.

IOWA: August 14-17, Omaha, New Tower Inn.

KENTUCKY: July 3-6, Louisville, Salt House.

MARYLAND: September 12-13, Ocean City

MINNESOTA: June 13-15, St. Paul, Charles Thompson Memorial Hall.

MISSISSIPPI: June 12-14, Tupelo.

MISSOURI: June 20-21, Sedalia, Ramada Inn.

MONTANA: June 13-15, Helena.

NEBRASKA: August 8-10, Grand Island, Ramada Inn.

NEW JERSEY: June 27-29, McAfee, Playboy Club Hotel.

NEW YORK (Empire State Association): August 14-17, Liverpool (near Syracuse).

OHIO: October 2-4, Cleveland, Marriott Inn West.

OREGON: June 20-22, Portland, Air-Tel Motel.

SOUTH CAROLINA: August 14-17, Greenville.

TENNESSEE: August 7-9, Memphis, Quality Inn West.

TEXAS: June 26-29, Austin, Quality Inn South.

VIRGINIA: June 20-22, Fredericksburg.

WISCONSIN: June 26-28, Eau Claire.

(Please send additions and corrections to the Editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN for continued listings.)

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## RID EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carl J. Kirchner, President  
Celia Warshawsky, Vice President  
John S. Shipman, Secretary  
Lucile N. Olson, Treasurer

The RID office continues to function with part-time help but please be patient if your letters are not answered immediately since some delay is unavoidable. We do not have up-to-date lists of chapter presidents, evaluation committee chairpersons and other chapter persons selected for special responsibilities. It would be most helpful if these names were sent to the RID office as soon as possible. Deaf Awareness activities are moving along very well, especially in view of the fact that the materials were sent to only 150 persons across the nation. Quota International, a service club of professional and business women has launched "Shatter Silence" as their unified service program for 1975. Quota clubs across the nation have received copies of the RID Directory so that Quotarians can contact persons in the local deaf community. The "Shatter Silence" program includes suggestions for involvement of Quotarians at the local level to promote understanding of deafness, involvement, materials for libraries, participation in sign language classes and other deaf community functions and television activities to promote understanding and improved services for deaf citizens. Deaf women are being invited to join Quota and RID Board Member Edna Adler is a valued member of the newly-organized Washington, D.C., Quota Club.

To keep you up to date on activities of the RID office, I am sharing the following letter to chapter presidents and evaluation chairmen.

February 21, 1975

Dear Chapter Presidents and  
Evaluation Chairmen:

Happy New Year! Happy Valentine's Day and HAPPY EVALUATION TIME!  
**Evaluation Materials**

The evaluation materials are ready, thanks to the help of Ralph White, Ralph Neesam, Virginia Hughes, Faye Wilkie, John Joyce and the cast of many for the films, and Donno Panko, Jim Stangarone and personnel at NTID for the audio tapes. In addition, the films would not have been a reality without the support of Jerry Schein, coordinator of NITC, and a grant from Rehabilitation Services

James Stangarone  
Ralph Neesam

Edna P. Adler

Administration, Division of Manpower Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

There are now five sets of evaluation materials: Forms Q, R, S, T and U. The evaluations are approximately 45 minutes in length. The evaluations have been designed after taking into consideration all the helpful suggestions submitted by you. The evaluation format remains the same.

The audio tapes are now stories. Each evaluative session is one complete story beginning at 100 words per minute and increasing to 140 words per minute. One minute of the evaluative session is for warm up to get the candidate at ease.

The reverse films are short stories with a short introduction before the evaluative sessions begins to get the candidate geared into the signing style.

The scoring forms remain the same. The Evaluator's Manual will be revised to include additional information that you have indicated as pertinent to the evaluation process.

The projection equipment has been changed. The films are now cartridges which means you do not need to touch the film. The films can only be shown on a Kodak Super 8 MM Projector Model AV120 A. The RID has four projectors which will be shipped with the films. However, if you can borrow the projectors, shipping of materials will become a lot easier. Equipment needs: two cassette tape recorders; two Kodak Super 8 MM Projectors Model AV120 A.

The returning or sending on of materials to the next chapter remains a central issue. Once you are finished with it, please send it by the **Fastest Way** to its next destination.

Score sheets should be sent to the RID office immediately.

Please read the **Revised Manual** and have the Evaluation Team meet for at least an hour prior to the first evaluation to come to a consensus and agreement on the group function as well as to review the skills to be evaluated.

The RID should have before your first evaluation, the name of the Evaluation Team chairman, the four other team evaluators and the names of the alter-

nates. These should be sent to Mr. Al Pimentel, National Evaluation Board, at our address.

I feel that our evaluation system is working. It has been observed that some certified persons do not measure up to the "high standards" of RID certification. Therefore, I ASK YOU TO PLEASE EMPHASIZE the NEED to be FAIR, ETHICAL AND DEMANDING. Confidentiality is taken for granted. YOURS IS A MOST PRECIOUS TRUST.

I have enclosed the evaluation schedule as it now shapes up. If the dates for your evaluation are incorrect or missing, please notify me immediately. If you want to get on the calendar, please do likewise. The same procedures will be followed as in the past.

## World Congress of the Deaf

The World Congress of the Deaf will be meeting at Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., from July 31-August 8, 1975.

Rex Lowman, chairman of the Interpreting Committee for the World Congress of the Deaf, has asked me to announce that there will be a need for 30-40 interpreters. If any RID person plans to attend and wishes to be placed on the interpreting list please write to:

Mr. Rex P. Lowman  
Department of Economics  
Gallaudet College  
Kendall Green  
Washington, D.C. 20002

For more information regarding the World Congress of the Deaf, refer to THE DEAF AMERICAN, June and November 1974 issues.

Also, the call for papers for the WFD 1975 Meeting is currently underway. The Communications Section chaired by Mr. Terrence O'Rourke is seeking a broad array of papers on the subject. If interested in submitting a paper, contact Terry IMMEDIATELY. Additional information regarding the call for papers can be found in the June 1974 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN.

## RID Board Meeting

The RID Board of Directors will meet in Washington, D.C., on February 28, March 1 and 2, 1975. Our agenda is "miles long."

Instead of listing what has been happening in this letter, I'll wait until the Board meets and then send a letter to all the members, bringing you completely up to date.

#### RID Office

Sue Rohrer, who has been working in the office on a part-time basis since October, leaves today. We appreciate all her help. The office staff will be the top priority item for the Board meeting.

If you have questions or need information quickly, please call me at:

Home: 301-490-7930

Work: 202-447-0640

I will be in touch via the sixth letter to members around March 15, 1975.

Sincerely,

Carl J. Kirchner  
President

#### EVALUATION SCHEDULE

Feb. 21, 22, 28, Mar. 1—Arizona RID—Richard Hall  
Feb. 28, Mar. 1, 7, 8, 14, 15, 21, 22, 28, 29—SCRID—Virginia Hughes  
Mar. 14, 15—Tenn. RID—Irma Kleeb  
Mar. 2—Ga. RID—Ann Diffendall  
Mar. 21, 22—T.S.I.D.—Helen Sewell  
Mar. 21, 22—Fla. RID—Robert Thomson  
Apr. 4—N.J. RID—Richard Mobley  
Apr. 4—Ohio RID—Marguerite Moore  
Apr. 5—La. RID—Ann Guidry  
Apr. 9-12—Wash. State RID—Kathy Carlstrom  
Apr. 11, 12—Mich. RID—Agnes Foret  
Apr. 18, 19—Ill. RID—Joy York  
Apr. 18, 19—NorCrid—Millie Stansfield  
Apr. 25, 26—Tenn. RID—Irma Kleeb  
Apr. 25, 26—Ill. RID—Joy York  
May 2, 3—Wisc. RID—Eve Disker  
May 17—La. RID—Ann Guidry  
June 6, 7—T.S.I.D.—Helen Sewell

## From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

#### Innovative Ideas

Every action and activity which has taken place in the Deaf Movement was first just an idea in someone's mind. Most action did not come out of committee meetings . . . but rather a committee was mostly likely formed to take action on some individual's idea. Sometimes we give the impression that an idea is not good because we didn't think of it first. Another fact that I have discovered during the past several years is that an idea can "happen" to several people at the same time. The idea of nursery story books printed in sign language was a dream in many people's mind . . . but it was just that . . . "a dream" until someone took the time and energy to put their thoughts into action. Many people working together at Gallaudet College made the nursery story book dream come true.

Many people knew and understood that deaf children should be taught to communicate using speech, speechreading, fingerspelling, sign language, reading, writing, amplification, etc. . . . but it wasn't until a deaf man had the courage to fight to prove his idea true and productive that the Total Communication Movement was able to gain momentum. Roy Holcomb, the father of the name "total communication" shared his idea with others and then watched it become a reality across the nation.

Captioned television programs for hearing impaired citizens was a foundationless concept until someone gave enough thought to how the idea could be implemented for millions of television viewers in America. Then, and only then, was it possible for WGBH in Boston to begin telecasting the ABC nightly news . . . to more than 100 (at last count) cities across the nation. It wasn't until Mac Norwood and Media Services-Captioned Films built foundations under our dreams that the actual programs became available.

Now I have some confessions to make . . . even though I pride myself with being slightly unconventional . . . in spite of the fact that I am usually most excited with new ideas and ready to jump on the bandwagon . . . I have to admit that when Roy Holcomb wrote and told me that he was going to call his new approach to communication with deaf children "total communication," I thought this was a rather silly name and I had meant to write and tell him to pick a different one (I am glad now that I was too busy to send that letter). The idea of nursery story books rattled around in my head for years, but I never took the time or effort to make it happen (but Gallaudet has done such a good job with these books that I am glad now that I didn't develop my own idea). And captioned television for deaf audiences . . . well, I really couldn't see the need for all of the "foundation building"

. . . I wanted captioned television and I wanted it TODAY! (Now, I have to admit that without the foundation built by Media Services-Captioned Films, my dream of immediate captioned programs would probably have been only a "flash-in-the-pan" and would not have been a continuing service as it promises to be in the near future.)

I tell you all this because I was reading a book of contemporary quotations and I came across this quotation by Charles Brower:

"A NEW IDEA IS DELICATE. IT CAN BE KILLED BY A SNEER OR A YAWN: IT CAN BE STABBED TO DEATH BY A QUIP AND WORRIED TO DEATH BY A FROWN ON THE RIGHT MAN'S BROW." and this one by the same man

"THE GOOD IDEAS ARE ALL HAMMERED OUT IN AGONY BY INDIVIDUALS, NOT SPEWED OUT BY GROUPS."

Progress is brought about because someone has a new idea on how to provide a service, or build a machine, or communicate with a deaf child or break a barrier of silence. I have made a resolution for 1975 to try to respect other people's ideas and when it is at all possible to give them my full support. Another resolution I have made is to try to share new and innovative ideas with other members of the deaf community. If you have a new idea on how to provide services for deaf people that you would like to share with readers of THE DEAF AMERICAN, send it to me and I will be glad to give it space in my column. I have seen ideas catch fire and sweep across the country . . . so let's light up America from coast to coast with new ideas in 1975.

New ideas I would like to share with you in this column include: The Virginia Council for the Deaf Conference of Virginia Industry Job Training and Employment of the Deaf. To the best of my knowledge this is the first such conference held in the nation which focuses upon educating employers about the ability of deaf employees. The conference was held on January 15 in Richmond and included some excellent speakers from the area of deafness and from business and industry. Raymond G. Fox, IBM Corporation, is the chairman of the Industry Relations Committee for the Virginia Council for the Deaf. (An excellent innovative idea was for the Virginia Council to select Mr. Fox, "an outsider" to be their liaison between employers and the deaf community.) Speakers included the Secretary of Human Affairs for Virginia, a representative of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, a Virginia State Senator, the Commissioner of the Virginia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Coordinator for the Handicapped of the Virginia Employment Commission . . . and would you believe—

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Deaf performers on film include Rita Corey, Bill Ennis and students from Kendall Demonstration Elementary School. Send orders to:

**I HEAR YOUR HAND**  
6101 Turnabout Lane  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. I have been to a lot of meetings and conferences across the nation where the governor of a state was scheduled to speak **but this is the first time I have seen a governor care enough about the problems of deaf people to actually come and eat a meal and make a speech.** Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., was captivated by his interpreter . . . and I will bet you that problems of deafness will get more attention in Virginia in the future . . . now that these state officials have a face-to-face encounter with deaf Virginians. There were many more good speakers, and I would suggest that if you are progressive and motivated in your state, why not write for a copy of the program and the proceedings of this innovative meeting. Virginia also has an excellent folder aimed at promoting Deaf Awareness titled "These are your neighbors. Do you speak their language?" For a copy of these materials write to: Mr. Fred Yates, Jr., Executive Secretary, Virginia Council for the Deaf, 4915 Radford Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23230. While you are writing you could also ask for information on how Virginia managed to be one of the first states in the country to actually get a Commission for the Deaf started. Fred Yates is a deaf man, so I feel sure the problems of deaf citizens in the future in his state will receive understanding treatment.

The next idea for sharing comes from Indiana and I will quote from "FOCUS," a parent information publication of the Indiana School for the Deaf, January 1975 issue "More and more Indianapolis area elementary schools are calling us for help in explaining deafness to young children. These sessions are really exciting to see. The youngsters are very enthusiastic and

their curiosity is high. It's really surprising to hear the intelligent questions they ask. Here is a perfect beginning for building up an understanding of the deaf and of deafness. Perhaps these youngsters will be more tolerant when they encounter deaf people through the years. The mother of one of our Primary Unit students was recently asked to talk to her hearing daughter's first grade class. She spent two hours with them. Two hours on one subject with first graders is really unusual! This gives an indication of the interest and curiosity of youngsters. This type of public education can be done by almost anyone of you. Remember, you are an expert on the subject of living with a deaf child. There is nobody who has a better knowledge of this than YOU! How about taking the plunge. Offer to speak to your hearing child's class. You can do a great job of helping to take down that wall of prejudice against the deaf. You can help make the community a better place for your deaf child."

Evelyn Sponsler (guest columnist for this column in November) writes: "TRIPOD is to be held May 3, 1975, with displays and social coffee the afternoon of May 2, 1975. It will be on the campus of Lamar University, Beaumont, Texas, in the Setzer Center. **We've received the support of the Beaumont City Council. This has become a community project.**" The executive secretary of Quota International attended the Indiana TRIPOD meeting last October and thinks TRIPOD is the greatest! If she had her way quottarians in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand would all have the personal experience of TRIPOD gained sensitivity.

Another beautiful idea which came from outside the Deaf Community is DEAFWATCH, an action group which is made up of law students at George Washington University. DEAFWATCH (Demanding Equal Access to Facts and Warnings Aired on Television for Citizens who are Hearing-impaired) is a legal action organization concerned with the problems of the deaf community. On January 25, 1975, DEAFWATCH, along with co-petitioners the National Association of the Deaf, the A. G. Bell Association for the Deaf, and DEAF-PRIDE, Inc. (an organization in D. C.) filed a petition with the Federal Communications Commission "which would require all television stations that broadcast emergency notifications to present visual, as well as aural, bulletins for the information and assistance of the 13.4 million deaf and hearing-impaired Americans." **Your help is needed . . .** please stop right now and send a card or letter to the FCC telling them that you support this petition. Send your letter or card to THE CHAIRMAN, FCC, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and have your hearing friends do the same. With the help of these young people at George Washington University we can make television more meaningful for deaf citizens.

And also in the area of television action . . . I have a copy of a letter on my desk which was written by Clarence Supalla, the fireball deaf advocate in Oregon . . . which was sent to the chairman of CBS. In his letter he asks for the use of more sign language on television and says: ". . . the household word is that the language of signs is beautiful. It is now widely used in schools and at work. But we dream that it will be widely used in the field of TV communication as well . . . Financing of TV programs for the deaf community is one problem remaining to be solved. We feel that it can be done by establishing a national TV communication trust through the mutual cooperation of all national and local TV networks. Once such a trust is accepted and instituted, its purpose is to receive a specific share of revenues from advertisement and, in turn, to finance the communication needs of the deaf community.

I don't know if CBS will "buy" Clarence's idea . . . but I bet they would all give more consideration to programming using sign language if more people would put forth the effort to write and ask.

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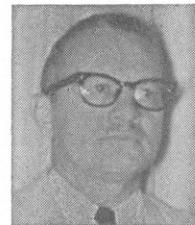
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# SPORTING AROUND

With ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

7530 Hampton Ave. #303—West Hollywood, Calif. 90046



This month's "Sporting Around" was prepared just a few hours before we left for Lake Placid, N. Y., for the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf.

Luther Shibley of Little Rock sent us an interesting newspaper clipping from the sports page of the Arkansas Gazette with the caption "Dog-drawn Bug Illusory" which we believe may be of interest to you as follows:

PERSONS DRIVING in the vicinity of the Arkansas School for the Deaf on Christmas morning might have thought they saw a large dog pulling a yellow Volkswagen along rain-slicked West Markham Street, making tracks at maybe 15 miles an hour.

What they saw was deceiving. In truth, the Volkswagen was doing the pulling, or its driver was, and only the dog's tendency to keep getting ahead created the illusion.

The dog was a Doberman pinscher named Maggie. At the other end of the leash was Houston Nutt. It was one of the more unlikely physical fitness outings imaginable.

**Nutt was a basketball star playing under Iba at Oklahoma A&M and Rupp at Kentucky. Now he is director of athletic programs at the Deaf School. His oldest son, also named Houston Nutt, is the premier quarterback of the Little Rock Central High School Tigers.**

There are three, younger Nutt brothers, Dickie, Danny and Dennis, all more or less waiting for "Little" Houston (6-1, 190) to move on. These youngsters are the nephews of the great Clyde Nutt who, at the Deaf School, was the finest jump shooter of a basketball who ever lived.

THE POINT IS that here on Christmas morning was the father of the Nutt boys, brother of Clyde, the athletic director himself, out walking the dog on a leash run through the window of a Volkswagen.

"I'm training the dog," Big Houston said.

To do what?

"I'm training her to run along beside the car when I'm out walking her."

He explained that there were two other dogs, mother Doberman and a shepherd, to be walked. As much as he enjoyed walking them, how much enjoyment could one man stand?

Dog walking, of course, never has been suitable exercise for teen-age sons. Along with taking out the garbage and going to the grocery store, it falls into a category of activities that develop the wrong muscles. Ideally, these things are the work of fathers, in whom these particular muscles need developing.

**BIG HOUSTON, though, has in fact become a serious trainer of dogs. The Doberman, Maggie, is owned by some folks in Clinton, Ark., and is in his care for training. Nutt became interested because Roy G. Parks, ASD's long-time superintendent, did serious dog training.**

"My own dogs, Princess and Bubba, don't need a leash when we go walking. They'll stay right there beside the car at 30 miles an hour. Or I can stop and tell them to 'Stay'—then they'll sit there until I come back, even if I drive two miles away."

The only thing that bothers Big Houston when he is out "walking" Princess and Bubba is the behavior of other vehicle operators.

"When they see us coming along the street they tend to veer around a lot. Sometimes the other drivers pull over and stop. You can see their eyes get big and their mouths start working. I don't know what they're saying. Sometimes they're laughing."

Then there are those near-violent double takes when he and Bubba, the shepherd, are out on the motorcycle.

"Bubba just sits there in front of me and enjoys the speed," Nutt said, "even though we can't go much more than 50 miles an hour."

Because Bubba might fall off?

"No, because it's against the law."

\* \* \*

**CLYDE NUTT was recently elected to the AAAD Hall of Fame, and will be inducted at New Haven, Conn., where the 31st annual AAAD convention will take place on April 2-3-4-5, 1975.**

\* \* \*

It has been confirmed that Gary Washington, considered one of the greatest deaf all around athletes of all time, is playing football and track at the University of Colorado.

Thanks to Bill Fraser, we have before us a full-page story and pictures about Gary at CU from the Denver Post last fall.

A year ago, Don Stavely, CU freshmen coach, traveled to Colorado Springs to talk to Washington after the 18-year-old athlete had led his high school team from the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind to the semifinals of the high school state eight-man championship.

**He was offered a full athlete scholarship to play football and track.**

When Washington reported in August, another student, Fritz Beyeler, reported at the same time.

**Beyeler is Washington's interpreter, his ears to the outside world.**

On the practice field, when a coach wants to talk to Washington, Beyeler, using sign language, interprets the two-way conversation. **Beyeler attends classes with Washington** and, using his hands, turns the instructor's spoken work into a language understood by the youth.

In mid-September, the CU freshmen had their first game against the University of Wyoming freshmen.

In the locker room before the game, Coach Stavely nervously paces up and down the floor in the midst of the football players, admonishing them to do their best.

While other eyes follow the coach as he paces, Washington keeps his eyes fixed on the flashing hands of Beyeler as he translates what the coach was saying.

Amid awesome shouts, the players charge underneath a sign, "This is war," and out onto the artificial grass of Folsom Field.

Washington is a defensive halfback and plays on the kickoff and punt teams. While the offense plays, frequently a coach, talking through Fritz Beyeler, explains to Washington what he was doing right or wrong.

Except for sign language on the sidelines, Washington neither looks nor plays any different than any other athlete.

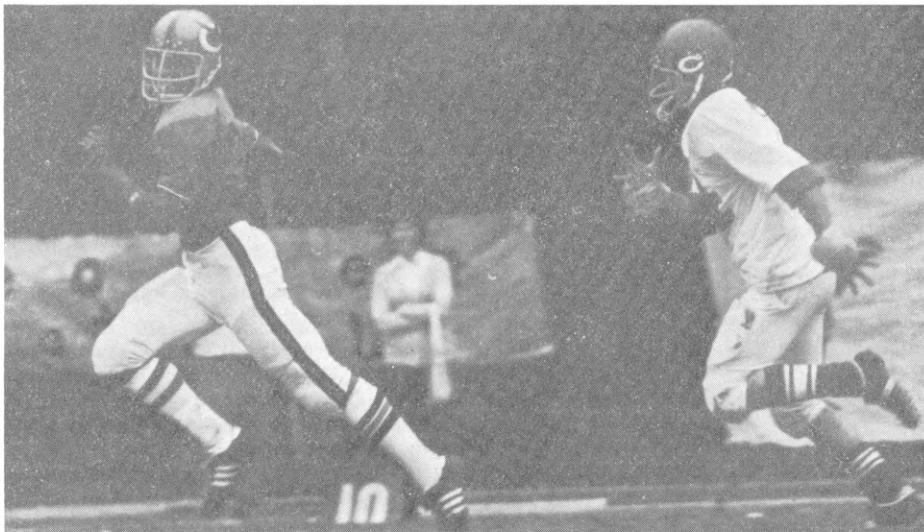
**There was one other difference . . . he makes difficult play look easy.**

"Gary has a heck of a lot more athletic ability than a lot of kids who are playing football here," said Bob Rublin, varsity defensive coach. "As soon as he learns (the complex CU defense) and gets his feet on the ground, he'll be playing an awful lot of football for us. He's playing a difficult position, and he's just about ready to step in, we think, in a week or two."

**Washington played in his first varsity game on the punt and kickoff teams as the Buffs beat Wisconsin 24-21.**

Off the football field, Washington is confident and very popular with teammates. Walking to the training table, Washington looks at a pretty girl. In sign language Beyeler chides him that football players shouldn't notice such things. Gary grins and informs Beyeler that he may be deaf, but that he isn't blind.

Later at the training table, as Washington was eating with the teammates, he looks over and communicated to Fritz: "I feel good about being deaf."



95-YARD GALLOP—Gera'd Bragg, CSD Berkeley fullback, is goalward bound on the 95-yard touchdown at the first play of the 1974 "Big Game" with CSD Riverside. Berkeley won, 14-12.

Gene E. Carr of Dallas, Texas, chairman of the AAAD Hall of Fame Committee, reported that the following outstanding deaf athletes were candidates for the 1974 AAAD Athlete of the Year: Drexel Lawson of North Dakota School for the Deaf, Gary Washington of University of Colorado, Dennis Vance of Minnepaul Athletic Club of the Deaf, Ron Johnson also of Minnepaul Athletic Club of the Deaf, Steve McCalley of College of Southern Idaho, Don Stewart of Tennessee School for the Deaf, Brian Sheehey of Arizona School for the Deaf and Leonard Williams of Rochester Institute of Technology, he being a NTID student.

All are really outstanding athletes, and it will be interesting as to who will win the award.

Much has been said about those fine athletes in THE DEAF AMERICAN except Williams and Sheehey.

Leonard Williams of Lake Placid, N.Y., and now attending RIT on a hockey scholarship, is a star on the college's varsity team and the leader in scoring, despite the fact **he is only a sophomore**. He also starts on the USA hockey team slated to play in the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf. Last season, Len led the USA team in scoring: 15 goals in only five games. This means 5 "Hat Tricks." **He was asked by a professional hockey team for a tryout, but declined the offer so that he could participate in the World Winter Games for the Deaf.**

A senior at the Arizona School for the Deaf, Brian Sheehey compiled an impressive record in eight-man football at ASD, in which he played four years. In his last three years, Brian set an incredible record in offensive totals as follows: 5,999 yards rushing, 47 touchdowns, 15 PATs, 2,192 yards passing, and 601 yards in kickoff returns. **His performance on ASD football team during his senior year earned him the All-Conference eight-man first team, defensive and offensive, All State eight-man first team, and was selected to "High School eight-man All-**

**American team,"** He is also a fine wrestler, and at this writing he was undefeated. Here's what Dave Colborn, coach of Pima High School, has to say about Sheehey when he played against defending State champion Pima in ASD's opening game last fall, gaining 108 yards: "Sheehey is **one of the best in the whole state, AAA, AA, or Class C it doesn't matter. If he was going to a AAA school right now, he'd have been on the cover of Arizona Football Magazine this year."**

\* \* \*

There is a SCOREBOARD that enabled **Ron Rice**, an American swimmer, and **Rita Windbrake**, a West Germany distance star, to be chosen as **World Deaf Sportsmen of the Year, 1973-74.**

We have no idea what the scoreboard is like. It was designed by Rafael Pinchas, a new immigrant from USSR and now a student of the University of Bar-Ilan in Tel Aviv and a member of the Israel Sports Club of the Deaf. He was a journalist for the deaf in Russia.

Rice, who won five gold medals and broke seven world deaf records in swimming in the last World Games for the Deaf at Malmo, Sweden, was tops on the scoreboard with 80 points. He was ahead of the Russian Valery Rukhledev who had 68 points and the shooter from Italy, Giovanni Calissano, with 63 points.

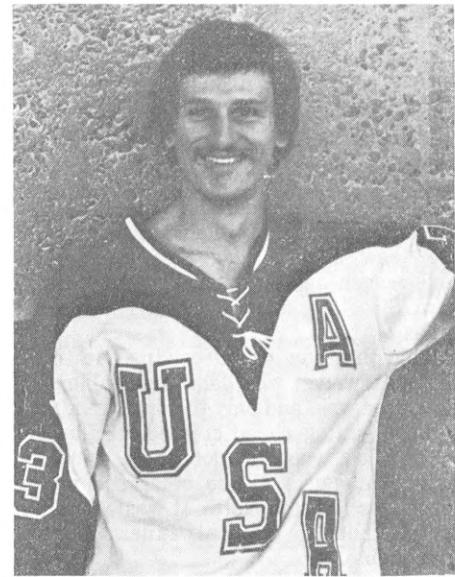
In the women's division, Windbrake, who took three gold medals in distance runs at the Malmo Games and set a world deaf standard in the 1,500 meter run and won the European women's cross country championship at Pavia, Italy, won first place on the scoreboard with 75 points, beating the American swimmer Lynn Ballard who had 69 points and the Hungarian table tennis player Impon with 62 points.

Also figured in the scoreboard standing in order were Nodar Rehviashvili, the Russian soccer star, the American track stars, Leon Bond III and Gary Washington, the Japanese table tennis player, M. Ikushima, the Finnish distance runner, Timo Karvonen, the cyclist from

Great Britain, Malcolm Johnson and the shot putter, Bo-Goran Henriksson of Sweden.

In the women division's they were the tennis player C. Strome of France, the Norse swimmer, E. Hoyvik, the Russian discus thrower and shot putter, Olga Kalina, the French sprinter Michele Dabat, the Danish volleyball player, Vera Andersen, the high jumper, Nina Lomkina, from Russia and the American hurdler, Suzy Barker.

#### Interesting?



**STAR DEAF HOCKEY PLAYER**—Leonard C. Williams of Lake Placid, N.Y., a NTID student and only a sophomore, is the outstanding player on the Rochester Institute of Technology hockey team and competed for the United States in the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf, held at Lake Placid, N. Y., recently. He is one of candidates for the 1974 AAAD Athlete of the Year Award.



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The Price Will Be Announced Later in November or December.

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## Letter To The Editor

Dear Editor:

Two writers in THE DEAF AMERICAN for January took exception to my remarks on income tax exemption for the deaf. This is my answer.

It is a rule of life that the strong must care for the weak. Young children and the senile aged are necessarily dependent upon special consideration and assistance from adults who are strong. And the same thing is true of adults who are temporarily incapacitated by disease. When we are sick we expect services from the healthy which we would scorn to accept at any other time.

The deaf are in a peculiar situation in this respect. Unlike small children and those who are incapacitated by age or illness, who have no choice in the matter, the deaf do have a choice in the role they will play in certain circumstances—the role of the strong and competent or the role of the weak and incompetent.

The education of youths in some categories of physical disability is not expected to pay very large returns to society in the form of productivity in later life. But when we ask for generous appropriations for education of the deaf, we emphasize that educated deaf adults are expected to be productive citizens who pay a handsome dividend on the investment in the form of taxes, among other things.

And we use a similar argument when we want to convince a reluctant employer that it really "pays to hire the deaf." "These people are not hapless moochers who will have to be babied on the job," we tell them. "On the contrary, they are strong and self-reliant producers who pay taxes just like everybody else."

From its beginning, the NAD has waged war on the scattered deaf moochers who pray on the sympathies of the public by peddling trinkets of various kinds. But the reasoning of those who would claim an additional income tax exemption sounds exactly like the reasoning we have already heard over and over again from those who would justify the deaf peddler's way of life.

If it adopts this line of reasoning as its own in the matter of an additional income tax exemption, the NAD will have to forego any further attempt to suppress the mooching peddlers and compliment them for their acumen instead.

Actually, the dollar gain from such exemption would be a mere trifle. On the other hand, the blow to the self-respect of the deaf and to their public image as a group could become seriously crippling in the course of time.

It is a bad bargain any way you look at it.

B. M. Schowe, Sr.

Akron, Ohio

## Church Directory

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Services are 7:15 p.m., Wednesday; 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Sundays in the Deaf Chapel. Sunday classes are at 9:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m.  
Rev. Hoyett Larry Barnett, Pastor to the Deaf

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Wed.: 7:00 p.m. Prayer & Bible Study  
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Christian Literature for the Deaf  
Christian Outreach for the Deaf

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When near Louisville, Ky., welcome to  
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Miss Sue Henson, interpreter

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Interpreter: Don Garner

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## Lutheran

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**6861 E. Nevada, Detroit, Mich. 48234**  
Worship at 10:00 every Sunday  
Rev. Clark R. Bailey, Pastor  
Phone (313) 751-5823

When in Minneapolis, welcome to . . .  
**BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH  
FOR THE DEAF**

2901 38th Avenue South,  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406  
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday  
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)  
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

We are happy to greet you at . . .

### EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

2822 E. Floradora, Fresno, Calif. 93703  
S. S. Class for Deaf Children, 9:15 a.m.;  
Every Sunday: Bible Class, 9:15 a.m.; Worship  
Service, 10:30 a.m. (interpreted).  
Stanley Quebe, pastor; Clarence Eisberg, as-  
sistant pastor, phone 209-485-5780.

Need help? Want to hear good news? Visit  
**ST. MARK LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OF THE DEAF**

421 W. 145 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10031  
Sun. worship 2 p.m.—June-Aug. 1 p.m.  
Bible Class and Sunday School 3:30 p.m.  
Rev. Kenneth Schnepp, Jr., pastor  
Home Phone (914) 375-0599

Visiting New York "Fun" City?

**ST. MATTHEW LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OF THE DEAF**  
41-01 75th St., Elmhurst (Queens), N.Y. 11373  
11:00 a.m. Sunday Worship (10:00 a.m.  
June-July-Aug.)

Rev. Daniel A. Hodgson, Pastor  
212-335-8141 or 516-248-2357 Voice or TTY  
1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave.  
and IRT-74th St. Subways

### Welcome to . . . **PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF** 4201 North College Avenue Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

Worship every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.  
Pastor Marlow J. Olson, the only full time  
pastor to the deaf in the State of Indiana

### In the Nation's Capital visit . . . **CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF** 5101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011 Sunday Worship—11:00 a.m. Robert J. Muller, pastor TTY 864-2119

You are welcome to worship at . . .  
**HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH  
FOR THE DEAF**

101 N. Beaumont, St. Louis, Mo. 63103  
Just west of Rodeway Inn, Jefferson Ave.  
Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.  
Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor  
TTY (314) 725-8349

### Welcome to . . . **PILGRIM LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF**

3801 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64114  
Worship every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.  
A. E. Ferber, pastor, Phone 363-3596 or 561-9030

### PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

205 N. Otis, St. Paul, Minn.  
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.  
Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.  
Rev. Richard Reinap, pastor  
Phone 644-9804 or 824-8968

### DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH

15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33054  
Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720  
or 621-8950

Every Sunday:  
Bible Class 10:00 A.M.  
Worship Service 11:00 A.M.  
Ervin R. Oermann, pastor  
Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

In North New Jersey meet friends at

### ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.

Newark, N. J. 07104

(Bus #27 to B. Pkwy. 3 bl. West)

Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.

Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor

Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

### ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF OF GREATER HARTFORD

679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.  
Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fel-  
lowship Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

### ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF

74 Federal St., New London, Conn.  
Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at  
10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st

Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

### ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF

1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.

Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at  
2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th

Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar

Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.

23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107

TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

## United Methodist

### CAMERON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF

1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210  
Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00  
Rev. Tom Williams, minister

A place of worship and a place of service.

All are welcome.

### CHICAGO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF

Services in Dixon Chapel  
77 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602  
John M. Tubergen, leader  
P. O. Box 683, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,  
worship at

### WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

7001 New Hampshire Ave., Takoma Park, Md.  
Worship Service in the Fireside Room  
at 10:30 a.m.

Sunday School for hearing children

Captioned Movies every first Sunday

at 11:45 a.m.

Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

## Other Denominations

### INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC DEAF ASSOCIATION, CANADIAN SECTION

National Pastoral Centre, Holy Name Church  
71 Gough Ave., Toronto, Ontario,  
Canada M4K 3N9

Moderator, Rev. B. Dwyer  
Mass each Sunday, 11:15 a.m.; religious  
instruction each Saturday, 1:30 p.m.

### IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015  
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning  
worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,  
7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit

### HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815  
Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.  
Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.  
Children's weekday religious education classes

Rev. David Schiewek, pastor  
For information call 732-0120

### Roman Catholic

#### Immaculate Conception Parish

177 S. York Rd., Elmhurst, Ill. 60126  
Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,  
TTY 815-727-6411

All welcome to signed Mass Service at 9:00  
a.m., 2nd and 4th Sundays, September through  
June.

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to

### CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF

(Non-Denominational)

1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310  
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m.  
and 7:00 p.m.

Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.  
Rev. Wilber C. Huckeba, pastor  
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

### DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH

3520 John Street (Between Texas and  
Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513

Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.  
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.

Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.

WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)  
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)  
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

### CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF (Non-Denominational)

Meets in First Christian Church building  
each Sunday.

### Scott and Mynster Streets Council Bluffs, Iowa

Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.  
Duane King, Minister

Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,  
Iowa 51501

### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICE

430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 60435

Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,

TTY 815-727-6411

All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass  
Service at 10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September  
through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to

### LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101  
Services held every fourth Sunday of the  
month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.

An Interdenominational Deaf Church  
Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public  
Relations

### METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES

373 South Western Avenue

Services in sign language every Thursday  
night at 8:00

### CALVARY CHAPEL FOR THE DEAF

Irving & E. Green Sts., Allentown, Pa. 18103

Phone (215) 435-7500

Rev. Reuben Jay, Minister to the Deaf; Mrs.  
Carol Jay, RID Certified Interpreter  
9:30 a.m., Every Sunday, Bible School; 10:45  
a.m., Every Sunday, Worship Service  
"A Full-Time, Full-Gospel Church"

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BARBARA SACHS  
1615 ANDERSON RD  
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# CLUB DIRECTORY

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ATLANTA CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.  
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Open Every Friday and Saturday Night

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4215 Maple Ave., Dallas, Texas 75219  
Open Wed., Fri., Sat. eves  
TTY 214-522-0380

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Open Saturday evenings

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1240 Third Blvd., Detroit, Mich. 48226  
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645 West Grand Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94612  
Open Fri. evenings and Sat. and Sun.  
afternoons and evenings  
Hubert J. Sellner, secretary

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210 E. Ohio St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46204  
Open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday  
evenings  
Eugene Schick, president

In Hawaii, it's Aloha (welcome) from . . .  
HAWAII CLUB FOR THE DEAF  
American Legion Auxiliary Hall  
612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814  
2nd Saturday of each month, 7:30 p.m.  
Address all mail to:  
Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary  
727 Palani Avenue, Apt. #6  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

HAWAIIAN PARADISE CLUB  
FOR THE DEAF  
HAWAIIAN ATHLETIC CLUB  
FOR THE DEAF  
c/o St. Peter's Episcopal Church  
1317 Queen Emma St.  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813  
3rd and 4th Saturday of each month  
Linda Lambrecht, secretary

When in Houston, you are welcome  
to the  
HOUSTON ASSOCIATION OF THE  
DEAF, INC.  
606 Boundary St. Houston, Texas 77009  
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

When in New Hampshire, come to the . . .  
MANCHESTER DEAF CLUB, INC.  
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Open every second and fourth Saturday of  
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Mt. Rainier, Md. 20822  
Open Friday, Saturday and  
Sunday evenings.  
When in the Nation's Capital,  
come and see us.

PHOENIX ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF  
3100 East Roosevelt, Phoenix, Ariz.  
2nd and 4th Saturday of each month  
Address all mail to:  
Fern D. Leon  
4033 E. Edgemont Ave.  
Phoenix, Ariz. 85008

PUGET SOUND ASSOCIATION  
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(Seattle in 1974—NAD)  
The Greatest and Oldest Club of the Deaf  
in the Pacific Northwest.  
Everyone Heartily Welcome.  
Open Saturdays.  
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SAN FRANCISCO CLUB FOR THE  
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530 Valencia Street  
San Francisco, California 94110  
Open Friday and Saturday nights.  
Sometimes Sunday.  
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month.

ST. PETERSBURG ASSOCIATION  
OF THE DEAF  
4255 56th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.  
Socials every 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings  
W. H. Woods, Sr., secretary  
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MEMORIAL HALL  
1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104  
The nation's finest social club for the deaf  
Established 1916

When in York, Pa., welcome to  
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THE DEAF, INC.  
208 N. George St. York, Pa. 17401  
Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings  
Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays  
of month.  
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month  
Henry P. Senft, Sr., secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.  
2109-15 Broadway  
New York, N.Y. 10023  
Open noon to midnight  
Thurs., Fri. Sat., Sun., holidays  
Walter M. Schulman, president  
Anthony F. Sansone, vice president  
Aaron Hurwit, secretary  
Edward M. Kronick, treasurer

"OUR WAY"  
To strengthen Jewish education and  
observance amongst the Jewish deaf  
National Conference of Synagogue Youth  
116 E. 27th St., New York, N.Y. 10016

## Deaf Masons

Elmer F. Long, Grand Master  
1617 Ruhland Avenue  
Manhattan Beach, Calif. 90267  
TTY 213-379-5973

Ray F. Stallo, Grand Secretary  
22816 Miriam Way  
Colton, Calif. 92324 TTY 714-783-1597

LOS ANGELES LODGE NO. 1  
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday  
of the month

Charles A. Campbell, secretary  
14825 Nordhoff Street  
Panorama City, Calif. 91402

GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 2  
(San Francisco Area)  
Stated Communication 3rd Friday  
of the month.

Alvin R. Brother, Secretary  
1845 El Camino Real  
Palo Alto, Calif. 94306

WICHITA LODGE NO. 3  
Stated Communication 1st Saturday  
of the month.

Wyatt W. Weaver, Secretary  
1106 Dallas, Wichita, Kans. 67217

FORT DEARBORN LODGE NO. 4  
(Chicago Area)

Stated Communication 2nd Saturday  
of the month.

James E. Cartier, Secretary  
180 Boulder Hill Pass, Aurora, Ill. 60583

T. H. GALLAUDET LODGE NO. 5  
(Washington, D.C. Area)

Stated Communication 3rd Wednesday  
of the month.

J. Raymond Baker, Secretary  
5732 North Kings Highway  
Alexandria, Va. 22303

## National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Gerald Burstein, President  
6131 Claridge Drive  
Riverside, Calif. 92506

Kenneth Rothschild, Secy.-Treas.  
25 Wagon Wheel Rd., R.D. #1  
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601

Alexander Fleischman, Executive Director  
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770

\* \* \*  
BALTIMORE J.S.D.  
Miss Stephanie Julius  
3115 Shelburne Road  
Baltimore, Maryland 21208

BOSTON H.A.D.  
Mrs. Eva Rosenstein, Secy.,  
154 Salisbury Road  
Brookline, Massachusetts 12146

BROOKLYN H.S.D.  
Mrs. Susan B. Greenberg, Secy.  
81-18 151 Avenue  
Howard Beach, New York

CONGREGATION BENE SHALOM of the  
Hebrew Association of the Deaf of Chicago  
Barrett Galpern, Secy.  
5920 North Kenmore  
Chicago, Illinois 60660

CLEVELAND H.A.D.  
Ms. Janice Brown  
4498 Raymond Boulevard  
University Heights, Ohio 44118

GALLAUDET COLLEGE HILLEL CLUB  
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Hillel Club, Gallaudet College  
Washington, D.C. 20002

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Mr. Elliott Fromberg  
1029 N. Hayworth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
90046

NEW YORK H.A.D.  
Sam Becker, Secy.  
c/o New York Society of the Deaf  
344 East 14 St. N.Y.C. 10003

PHILADELPHIA H.A.D.  
Ben Pollack, Secy.,  
9801 Haldeman Avenue—Apt. D204  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19115

TEMPLE BETH OR OF THE DEAF (N.Y.)  
c/o Mrs. Alice Soll,  
195 Princeton Drive, River Edge, N.J. 07661

TEMPLE BETH SOLOMON OF THE DEAF  
Mrs. William Hoaglin  
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Van Nuys, California 91405

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Mrs. Roslyn Rosen, Secy.  
9249 Limestone Place  
College Park, Maryland 20740

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